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REPUBLICANS SAID TO INDORSE WILSON MANDATE POLICIES

Incoming Administration, It Is
Believed in Washington, Will
Insist Upon Declared Right to
Voice in Territorial Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The House of Representatives today passed a resolution endorsing the mandate policies of the incoming administration. The resolution, introduced by Representative Clegg, of Ohio, and passed by a vote of 219 to 197, declared that the United States has a right to voice its opinion in the disposal of the mandate territories.

The State Department regarded the passing of the resolution as a significant step in the direction of a policy of intervention in the disposal of the mandate territories. It is believed that the incoming administration will insist upon the right to voice its opinion in the disposal of the mandate territories.

President Wilson's Stand
Mr. Wilson himself, it is understood, strongly recommended that the warping should be sounded at this time, and construed the attitude of the powers in the distribution of mandates, and particularly the failure to heed the protests of this government or to consult it in making the awards, as conflicting sharply with the consent of the nations aimed at in the League.

It was clearly indicated at the Department of State that the awarding of a mandate over the protest of this government in spite of reservations filed at Paris, is regarded as constituting a challenge to the rights of the United States as one of the allied and associated powers.

Under no interpretation, it is said, could the United States be regarded as having been deprived of its right of an equal voice in the disposition of conquered territory by the mere fact that it did not ratify the Treaty of Versailles or assume the obligations of full membership in the League of Nations. To grant an assumption that this country could be overlooked, it was said, would be tantamount to changing that matters in which this government had an inherent interest could be disposed of without its consent.

Dispute May Be Passed Along

Falling an answer from the League Council within the next three or four days, the probability is that the next move will be left to the incoming administration. While the acts of the Wilson régime do not in any way bind the Harding Administration, the indications now are that the Republican leaders are to a large extent in agreement with the State Department on this question of mandates. Trade, commerce and international communications are involved, and while there is no desire on the part of Republican statesmen to favor the assumption of any responsibility for the administration of the mandate territories, there is complete response to the stand taken by the department for the preservation of the "Open Door," particularly in places where the United States has a strategic as well as an economic interest.

It would be a mistake to assume, it is believed, that the United States is opposed to granting Japan the administration of the former German islands. Nor does the United States desire possession of the island of Yap. There are no indications that this country has put forward any claim to the possession of conquered territory. On the other hand, it is clearly set forth that this country has from the outset taken a strong position against any mandate over the island of Yap which would make it possible for Japan either to fortify it or to preclude to the United States the free use of it for trans-Pacific cable connections.

Common Territorial Rights

The reservations with regard to Yap were based on the opinions of American cable experts, who took the stand that the island should not be controlled by any single power, but should be open to all the powers on equal terms, that it should be used as an international cable clearing house. Under the mandate form, however, Japan could exercise the right of eminent domain and, if so willed, preclude the United States from landing rights.

This government prefers to get satisfaction from the League Council that made the award, rather than from Japan. The hope now is that if the Harding Administration sustains the Colby note, and there is every probability that it will do so, the League Council will have no alternative but to review the decision taken at Geneva last November whereby Yap was included with the other German islands in the Japanese mandate.

On the other hand, and assuming that the incoming administration will take the same view of the matter, a negative response from the Council would not mean the end of the incident. Those who know the earnestness of those now in charge of diplomatic

visions realize that the incident would not be closed by the mere refusal of the Council to review its decision.

Japan, of course, is now in the position where she can say to the United States that only the League Council can give this country satisfaction, and that it is only to the Council that she is responsible for her actions in Yap. She is entrenched behind the Geneva award, a fact which makes it difficult for this government to deal with Japan alone on the question. On the other hand, the United States contends that her inherent right in the "spoils of war" could not be affected by the fiat of the Council, and that this right would be maintained. Should the situation narrow down to this, the probability is that Japan herself would ask for a revision, rather than risk developing a crisis that would strain relations in the Pacific.

SERIOUS PROBLEMS FACE THE LEAGUE

Whole Question of American
Attitude Toward World Affairs
Involved in the Council's
Discussion of Mandate Note

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Paris correspondent by wireless

PARIS, France (Friday).—The American note to the League of Nations, which is now officially published, comes either too soon or too late. Such is the comment in League circles. If it expresses the thoughts of President-Elect Harding, then it arrives too soon. If it is the unspiced work of President Wilson, it arrives two months after the decision concerning Yap. After reflection, members of the League Council do not find the problem easier.

With regard to the Mesopotamian mandate and other mandates, on which no final judgment has yet been passed, the difficulty is not great. On the contrary, it furnishes Arthur J. Balfour, who has the task of drafting the reply, with the opportunity of inviting the United States under the new President to take part in the forthcoming League meetings. But with regard to Yap, the question is already settled in the absence of American delegates and Japan, so far as it is possible to ascertain, in spite of the atmosphere of secrecy, is disposed to maintain her veto against the reopening of the subject.

Special Conference Needed

The trouble is that the European powers represented on the League Council are thus, as it were, dragged into a quarrel between America and Japan. The only solution that seems to present itself is a special conference of the great powers at an early date, after Mr. Harding has taken up the presidency, to discuss the whole attitude of America to the Treaty and the League and the arrangements made, and to be made thereunder. Such a conference is needed to clear the air. The question of the League is an inviolable one. It is not the League which is responsible for the decision; it is the Supreme Council. In reality the Council of the League has become a secondary diplomatic body, registering the views of foreign officials.

Undoubtedly the American statement is perfectly clear, and even diplomatists who hold that America forfeited her rights of commenting upon the decisions from whose frame she stood aloof, admit that President Wilson had expressed the American view definitely before the decision was reached, and that it is impossible to ignore American wishes. There is a tendency to take refuge in strict legality, but whatever may be thought of the juridical position, it is had diplomacy to treat the question in a narrow sense.

Broad Issues Involved

The point whether the United States withdrew from peace making when she withdrew from the Supreme Council, whether she abandoned her interests in the German colonies and other enemy territories, is really trivial. It will doubtless be raised in the Balfour note, for Mr. Balfour has essentially juridical ideas in these matters. But it cannot be seriously insisted upon. Broader issues concerning the peace of the world and the good relations of the great nations are involved. The helplessness of the League is shown in the fact that the members do not know how to act, and have been consulting their governments in a lively exchange of telegrams.

It is probable that the American note will provoke prolonged correspondence. The request for further discussion will be made, and the problem will be one of the first which will present itself to the Harding Administration. Normally the next meeting of the League would be in May, but a special session would be called if the United States consented to take part in an international gathering.

GERMAN DELEGATES NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Berlin correspondent by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—The names of the German conference delegates have been announced tonight. The delegation consists of Dr. Simon, seven secretaries of state, representing various ministries, General von Seeck of the War Ministry and 25 high government officials.

PROFITS DECLARED NOT "REASONABLE"

Chairman of United States Steel
Corporation Taken to Task by
Currency Controller for Its
Alleged "Policy of Extortion"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In a letter to Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, dated February 15, 1921, and to date remaining unanswered, John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, urged the imperative need of reducing the prices of iron and steel, products to stimulate business, declaring that this could be done without cutting wages or reducing dividends.

Mr. Williams gave a copy of this letter to the press yesterday, accompanying it with a memorandum on alleged excessive prices, prepared for the Director-General of the United States Railroad Administration in 1919 and not published hitherto.

Calling Mr. Gary's attention to a statement in an alleged interview to the effect that he could show Mr. Williams that the corporation's attitude as to prices and costs had always been reasonable, Mr. Williams said:

"I am but one of many millions of people vitally concerned in the prices of steel fixed by the great organization of which you are the official head and spokesman. Therefore, I suggest that you devote the same time you are kind enough to indicate you would devote to use in convincing me that the corporation's attitude as to prices and costs had always been reasonable to convincing and assuring the general public.

Evidence Asked for the Public

"If you can prove to me, in such a way that I may give the evidence to the public, that the attitude of the United States Steel Corporation as to prices and costs has been and is reasonable, I will transmit that evidence to the newspapers with sincere pleasure, and feel that in doing so I am doing an important service to the country.

"We are calling on the working people to accept reductions of wages. Every day we urge manufacturers and wholesale and retail merchants to trim their margins of profit to the thinnest possible with safety, and the farmers to be content without profit or to accept losses. In my office I apply every proper influence to urge the national banks and the Federal Reserve banks to be content with smaller returns, to encourage enterprise and stimulate legitimate business. Evidence that the United States Steel Corporation is selling its products at reasonable prices and accepting smaller profits would be an example and inspiration to all these classes, an impetus of immeasurable power to the process of hastening healthy readjustment by mutual and general concessions.

Profits "Unconscionable"

"You will recall that about the year 1897-8 the sweeping reductions in prices of steel rails and other products was followed almost instantly by resumption of activities in railway shipment and by revival in business. This experience and observation of present conditions give ground for the belief that similar action now should be followed by similar excellent results. Proof that the prices of your products are as low as is consistent with justice to your stockholders and the stability of your corporation would perhaps be almost as beneficial."

Large Excess Shown

The memorandum gives the balance sheet (1918) excess of \$792,000,000 assets over liabilities before deducting federal taxes.

"These assertions stand uncontradicted and unchallenged, after 22 months," wrote Mr. Williams.

"In my recently published annual report I asserted that one of the most important iron and steel companies in the country, meaning yours, showed that in the last year of the war, calendar year 1918, it could have doubled wages, or could have reduced prices of steel 25 per cent and at the same time could have paid dividends on its preferred and common shares. You do not controvert or deny this.

"I realize your desire as an executive to do the best, possible for your stockholders. I contend, however, that profits for them such as you gathered in during the war years were not 'reasonable,' and in the present condition of the country that your prices are excessive and unjustifiable.

"I ask you to consider, looking to the permanent welfare of the corporation and its stockholders, whether the public good will you would gain by such reduction of prices, as the figures I have, and the undisputed calculations and conclusions I get from them would justify, would not be an asset, far outweighing the immediate loss in profits. I ask you also to consider whether the public and general hostility your corporation would incur by

insisting on a policy of extortion, while other interests and individuals are being exorted to a policy of reduction and by refusing to come to the help of the country and the world at their time of need, will not become a heavy and increasing liability."

INDICTMENT FINDS COAL CONSPIRACY

Federal Court at Indianapolis
Charges Operators, Miners and
Dealers With Violation of the
Sherman Anti-Trust Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Indianapolis News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Conspiracy to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust law is charged in an indictment returned yesterday in the federal court against 226 defendants, including bituminous coal operators, coal mining companies, the National Coal Association, and officers and members of the United Mine Workers of America. The names of all but 17 individual defendants were made public. The indictment in the case brought a year ago against 125 operators and miners on the charge of violating the Lever Act. The new indictment names 99 corporate defendants.

Bonds were fixed at \$10,000 each, and arraignment day was set for May 3. The defendants whose names were made public reside or have their headquarters in six states.

The list of those indicted includes: John L. Lewis, president; William Green, secretary; Percy Tellow, statistician of the United Mine Workers of America.

The indictment is in five counts, charging conspiracy in restraint of trade, in restraint of commerce, in restraint of trade and commerce, conspiracy to monopolize and monopolizing. It covers the last three years, and gives a detailed history of the bituminous coal industry and of the methods by which it is charged the operators and miners have worked together to restrict the production and distribution of coal.

Partners in Interest

The charge is made that at various joint conferences held in the last 10 years it was agreed that the miners and operators were partners in mining, producing and distributing coal, and that they would aid one another in plans to increase wages, increase prices, to create a shortage and to otherwise limit production and distribution.

It is charged that the agreements entered into between the miners and the operators provided that coal should not be sold at any time for a price that did not yield a profit to the operator; that increases of wages to miners should be added to the price of coal; that competition among the operators should be eliminated; that no coal should be sold below cost of production; and that the means of increase in cost and production in the price of coal should be by closing and keeping idle the coal mines.

It is charged further that the operators established a uniform cost-accounting system for the operation of the mines, and that by agreement a greater number of miners were employed than were reasonably necessary properly to operate the mines.

Conspiracy to Strike Charged

It is charged that the coal strike of 1919 was ordered in accordance with an understanding between the operators and miners. It is charged also that following the suspension of the national fuel regulations in February, 1919, the operators agreed not to contract for the future delivery of coal, and not to sell coal unless they were able to obtain a price equal to or above the price that had been fixed by the National Fuel Administration.

It is charged that they "thereby created high and fictitious prices." It is also charged that by "concerted plan and policy they made various reports to the mine bureaus of the several states, and to the government, that there was no market for coal; that this plan caused the price to be increased until it was well above the prices fixed and maintained by the National Fuel Administration prior to its suspension."

The charge is made that the National Coal Association is engaging in marketing out zones and territorial limits into which coal may be shipped; said that reports are made on the production and the kind of coal and the price pertaining to each zone is distributed to the operators through the various coal trade bureaus and associations, in order that the operators may act in concert in governing the supply and prices of coal.

Collusion Is Charged

Operators are charged with promoting strikes among miners through falling to collect the penalty supposed to be assessed against miners who entered into strikes not authorized by the miners' union.

The indictment goes into detail as to methods said to have been employed by operators to avoid delivery of coal on contract. It is averred that the uniform contracts were made by all operators, and that these contracts were made subject to increase according as the wages of the miners were increased and without reference to the actual cost of production, even though an increase of contract price was not necessary to meet the cost of production, plus a fair, just and reasonable profit.

NEW CONTINENTAL POLICY FORECAST

Harding Administration, It Is
Said, Will Work to Restore
Prestige of United States in
South and Central America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Several indications have been forthcoming in the last week or two of the importance which the new Administration attaches to the problems confronting the United States in Central and South America. During the last eight years, Republican leaders have, in season and out of season, charged that American prestige in these quarters had deteriorated. They are preparing to vindicate their charges by inaugurating a definite and vigorous policy.

Whatever truth these assertions contained, it is a foregone conclusion that from the very beginning of the Harding Administration South and Central American affairs will loom large in the activities of the State Department. The scramble for the trade and commerce of these regions, which is now in full swing, has increased the determination to set American affairs in order in the lands to the immediate south.

The desire of President-Elect Warren G. Harding for the ratification of the Colombian Treaty, it is believed, is significant of something more than a desire for the liquidation of a mere measure of justice. It is regarded as an intimation of policy to be undertaken to clear the record of the United States and as a declaration of good faith to all the countries of South America as a preparatory move to the meeting of problems that are bound to come up, including the perennial question of Mexican relations.

New Policy Indicated

Two of the important appointments already made lend support to the belief that a well-defined policy has been worked out. Albert B. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mexico, who is to be Secretary of the Interior, is an advocate of the ratification of the Colombian Treaty. He has discussed the matter with the President-elect, and it was no doubt on his recommendation that Mr. Harding conveyed his desire for its ratification to the Senate. Senator Fall has long been intimately in touch with Mexican affairs. He realized that the Mexican problem must be settled. He knows, on the other hand, that the failure of this country to settle the Colombian claim has been a fruitful source of anti-American propaganda throughout the length and breadth of South and Central America. It is a matter of record that the recent elements in Mexico that undertook to sow discord and promote misunderstanding found the Colombian affair a useful weapon in their hands. President-Elect Harding is fully aware now of the importance of ratifying the treaty as a declaration of good faith. At the same time the moral effect of carrying out a definite policy is not overlooked.

Mr. Fletcher's Appointment

Equally as significant as the influence that Senator Fall will wield is the selection of Henry P. Fletcher, former United States Ambassador to Mexico, to be Undersecretary of State. During several critical years Mr. Fletcher was in the center of things in Mexico City, so that he comes to the State Department not only with a wide knowledge of South America, but with particular and detailed knowledge of the outstanding issues between the United States and Mexico. Before his appointment as Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Fletcher was Minister to Chile, being advanced to

Ambassador when the legation at Santiago was advanced to the rank of an embassy.

In Mexico, it is pointed out, President Oregon is not exactly free to do what he would like to do in dealing with the United States. His failure to appoint commissioners to draw up a treaty which should be made the basis for recognition by the United States is best explained by the fact that there were powerful elements working against such a policy. The advocates of complete nationalization of Mexican resources, irrespective of the rights of foreign investors, have by no means disappeared from the scene of action. It is barely possible that the fact that a new Administration is coming into power influenced the Mexican authorities to go slow. On the other hand, it is established beyond peradventure that the men who will now handle Mexican relations for the United States are, if possible, more determined to have American rights protected in a treaty bound with "tape and sealing wax," than was the outgoing Administration. It will not be many weeks before the fact will be communicated to Mexico City.

COSSACKS PLAN TO SET UP MINISTRY

Rebel Forces in Persia Announce
Intention of Establishing a
Strong Military Government
to Defend the Country

London Times News Service

TEHRAN, Persia.—February 21 (delayed).—The Cossack force under Riza Khan, which captured Tehran, numbered between 2400 and 3000 strong. They were joined by some 700 local Cossacks. There was some street fighting, which lasted a couple of hours and resulted in seven casualties among the guards, who offered resistance.

When it became known that the force was marching on Tehran, Muin-ul-Mulk, representing the Shah, Adib-Es-Saltaneh, acting for the Shah, together with the Council of the British legation and the British military attaché, set out and met the Cossacks at Mehrabad, their last camp before Tehran. After some preliminary remarks, Riza Khan announced his determination to capture the capital by force and set up a strong military government, capable of protecting Tehran after withdrawal of the British troops. He declared himself anti-Bolshevik and pro-British, and announced that he recognized no authority except that of the Shah. He added that no foreign loan was required.

The Cossacks entered Tehran at midnight last night. They have posted guards at the foreign legations. The town is quiet, but the bazaar is closed and no business is being done. Telegraphic and telephonic communication with Naxos is cut. There is no hostility toward Europeans.

There have been a number of arrests. These include Prince Farman Faramani, Nasr-Eddowleh, Mulla-shah, Es-Saltaneh, Saad-Eddowleh, Muntaz-Ul-Mulk, Muntaz-Eddowleh, Hadji-Muin-Tajir and Hadji-Amin-Zar.

FIGHTING IN INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—Official information has been received from the Governor of the Punjab, dated February 20, to the effect that a serious fight between a North-east party and Sikh reformers has taken place at Nankana, in which large numbers were wounded. One hundred British and 100 Indian troops had been sent to the troubled area at the request of the deputy commissioner.

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HOW LEAGUE MEETS NEEDS OF FARMERS

North Dakota Nonpartisan Official Declares Organization Cannot Be Destroyed Because They Demand What It Stands For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—"It is impossible to kill the Nonpartisan League; the farmers are determined to have what the league stands for, and even if the present attempt to stifle the organization should succeed, the movement would spring up again for there is no stopping it," declared Walter W. Liggett, deputy immigration commissioner of North Dakota, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

Although Mr. Liggett is one of the league state officials, he looks at the present alleged campaign of the financial interests against the league with a conservative view which gives force to his statements. He does not say unquestioning homage; he even believes that the State Bank of North Dakota, against which the league says the financial drive is directed, has in some cases lent excessive sums for purely partisan political reasons.

Legislature in Deadlock
Mr. Liggett pointed out that the North Dakota Legislature was practically in a deadlock. The opponents of the league held the majority in the House by four or five votes, while the league had a majority of only one in the Senate. The league had most of the state offices, with the exception of those of treasurer, auditor and superintendent of public instruction. It was his opinion that the Legislature would accomplish little or nothing during the present session, which ends in March.

Opponents of the league were planning to put through a recall election in May and were forecasting that this election would remove Gov. Lynn J. Frazier and the other state officials who are league members. Mr. Liggett said that the league's opponents had been confident of a sweeping victory several times before. If they won this time they would at least know that they had been in a fight. And it was possible that the present situation would strengthen the league and bring to its ticket at the recall election greater support than its opponents were counting on now.

"This attempt to repress the league," said Mr. Liggett, "is really solidifying its members. If any of them did not see before them just what interests the league has to fight in behalf of the people, they surely understand now."

Compromise Voted Down
Referring to the crisis confronting the State Bank of North Dakota, Mr. Liggett said that at the conference between state officials and bankers in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, the bankers had offered to take \$10,000,000 of the state bonds if the government would agree to give up the State Bank and other essential features of the league program. But this compromise, which would have spelled clear victory against the league, was voted down, although a high official in the league had urged its acceptance.

The farmers, said Mr. Liggett, would accept no compromise. As an illustration of their willingness to make sacrifices to continue the league, he said that although the Legislature refused to provide funds to enable the Attorney-General, a league man, to carry on certain tax suits in the interests of the people, he was continuing the suits with money contributed by the people throughout the State, especially by the farmers, in individually given and often small sums.

"In a larger sense," said Mr. Liggett, "while we have made many mistakes in administration and in my judgment somewhat marred the effectiveness of our work by political favoritism and too intense a partisanship, yet our usual program has conclusively demonstrated its ability to save millions of dollars annually to the producers and consumers of North Dakota."

Work of State Mill

"The state mill has been operated in a very small way and without the assistance of state elevators, yet we did prove that by eliminating the element of private profit, and milling at cost, we could pay the farmer considerably more for his wheat and yet sell flour to the consumer at a price less than that charged by private mills. It is conservatively estimated that if the state mill and elevator system could be expanded to a point where it could handle the entire grain output of North Dakota it could save between \$25,000,000 and \$40,000,000 annually to the farmers and city consumers of the State. This sum, which now goes in the form of excess profits to interests outside the State, in large part explains the organized hostility to the league program. The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce interests for years have viewed North Dakota much in the same light as the Romans viewed a conquered province, and they not unnaturally resent the attempts of North Dakota's producers to establish industrial as well as political autonomy."

Opposition to Bank

"We also have incurred the opposition of the financial interests through the establishment and operation of the Bank of North Dakota. This bank was designed to combine the best features of the Farm Loan act and the Federal Reserve System, with the significant difference that it is owned by the State and operated for the benefit of the people instead of being owned by bankers and conducted primarily for their benefit, as is the Federal Reserve system under its present management. The farms of North Dakota are mort-

gaged for an aggregate sum of approximately \$10,000,000 and the producers of the state pay an average rate of 8.7 per cent interest on this staggering total. This annual drain of approximately \$27,000,000 in interest charges alone explains why farming has not been a very profitable occupation in North Dakota; that is, not profitable for the farmer, although millers, wheat gamblers, bankers and insurance sharks have all done fairly well. Instead of loaning money at a high interest on short time loans the Bank of North Dakota has made loans to the farmers for 30 year periods at 6 per cent interest. This attempt to encourage farm producers by relieving them of more than \$5,000,000 a year in interest charges, of course, has keenly affronted the individuals and institutions which got the \$5,000,000 before, and this partially explains their readiness to denounce the Nonpartisan League as a 'menace to society.' It undoubtedly is a menace to certain parasitical elements of society."

HIGHER MINIMUM SCHOOL AGE URGED

National Child Labor Worker Says Increased Production and Better Standards of Living Will Be the Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Increased production, better standards of living, and a broader appreciation of education will result from the establishment of 16 years as the minimum school age, declared Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, speaking yesterday at the annual meeting of the Consumers League of Massachusetts. The issue was discussed in connection with the bill filed with the General Court to raise the age in Massachusetts from 14 to 16 years, and opposition was voiced on the ground that existing laws, efficiently administered, would eliminate many unfortunate conditions. The change, Mr. Lovejoy said, is in no way a radical one, having been put satisfactorily into effect elsewhere. He quoted a statement made by a large manufacturer of hardware in England two years ago, who said that the 16-year minimum had been put into operation in his plant as a matter of sentiment, with the final result that it was shown that although the 16-year-old worker cost more in wages, more was saved in efficient work, care and production.

"There is not any industry in the country," Mr. Lovejoy asserted, "where operation by human hands figures that does not require training. There is no such thing as unskilled labor. There are, to be sure, unskilled laborers who will do anything and do it wrong. But so soon as an industry does not require of the worker a contact between the manual action and mental activity, a machine is built to perform the mechanical operation. On the other hand, if an industry does need this contact, the better the intellectual preparation of the worker the greater his value to the industry, to himself and to society. If I were an employer I would advocate this legislation from the viewpoint of future prosperity."

Presence of children in the mills, Mr. Lovejoy said, has a seeping effect, putting adults in competition, pulling down their wages and lowering standards of living. Considering the question from the standpoint of education, he admitted that it would result in a greater expense. But, he urged, there is no way to impress upon the people the value of schools and the necessity of their improvement better than insistent education. Mr. Lovejoy cited an instance he found some years ago in his investigation of child labor conditions, where he discovered children 11 and 12 years of age working in mills. Employers said that it was better for them to work than run about the streets, and the parents supported this view, because there was no school. When a minimum age bill was enacted the schools followed immediately, the conception of the people broadening with the change.

Exception to the advisability of the bill was taken on the ground that, in the instance of Massachusetts, the present laws carefully designate the conditions and hours under which children between 14 and 18 years may work. It was pointed out that the power of extending these provisions rests with a state department, and it was submitted that proper invocation and administration of these laws are adequate at the present time. The value of the educational argument was discounted with the suggestion that the bulk of children leave schools because the educational system is not sufficiently interesting to hold them. Further, it was urged that work is a good experience, "hardening the children to meet the problems of a bankrupt world."

CITIZENSHIP DECISION

LOS ANGELES, California.—A Korean, even though he has served in the United States Army, is not eligible for American citizenship, according to a decision of Judge B. F. Bidwell, filed yesterday in the United States District Court.



Reich and Lièvre
RICH AND LEE-AVER

ECONOMIST URGES COAL COMMISSION

W. Jett Lauck Would Treat Coal Industry as Public Utility, Under Full Control—Mine Labor Board Proposed

Statements from anthracite coal mine owners, dealers and representatives of the miners and unions have been sought recently by representatives of The Christian Science Monitor in regard to the existing coal situation, and the fourth of these is published today. While operators and dealers have shown a disposition to speak readily about conditions, miners and union officials appear somewhat disinclined to tell their side of the question for publication. It is expected, however, that enough statements will be forthcoming from various sources to bring about a clearer understanding of the issues involved and aid in reaching a solution. Former articles of the series appeared on February 19, 25, and 26.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"If the time has come for the government to treat the coal industry as a public utility, then the program to be adopted should be broad and comprehensive, guaranteeing complete governmental control and regulation," said W. Jett Lauck, economist for the Railway Labor Board, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "There should be no halfway measure to befuddle the public and to harass the industry, and there should be no quibbling about what we are setting out to do. Either we are taking over the direction of another industry or we are not."

Five to Seven Members Proposed

"Accordingly, I would suggest in lieu of the proposed bill the establishment of a United States coal commission of five or not to exceed seven members, modeled after the Interstate Commerce Commission and armed with similar power and authority. Transfer to this commission the coal section of the Federal Trade Commission, the statistical section of the Geological Survey, and such other governmental agencies as are delegated power in the bill now under consideration."

Along with this commission there should be created a mine labor board, similar to the Railway Labor Board, created under the Cummins-Each act, with power to adjust differences between operators and miners, to fix wages, and to establish conditions of employment on the basis of the fundamental principles of collective bargaining through unions, the living wage and the eight-hour day.

"Thus the coal industry would be operated as the transportation industry is operated—on the cost of service basis; which is the only basis that will safeguard the public interest and at the same time see that justice is done both Capital and Labor."

"The commission would value the coal properties of the country, ascertain production costs, collect other pertinent data, fix prices that would insure a fair return to Capital and a living wage to the mine workers, and at the same time prevent profiteering, regulate the distribution of coal and control exports, and establish constructive practices and regulations with respect to consolidation and pooling, storing, car supply, et cetera."

Regularity of Production
"The Labor Board, by establishing wage rates and conditions of employment on the basis of the fundamental principles which must obtain in all relations in industry, would prevent interruption and irregularity in the production of coal."

"Objection doubtless will be raised to the proposal to create new governmental agencies, and we shall be told that we are now entering upon an era of economy in which the main idea is to reduce rather than increase the machinery of the government. Such an objection, however, is not in line with sound public policy. When the government takes on a new job there should be no hesitancy about making provision to do the job thoroughly."

"My criticism of the present bill is that it does not sufficiently integrate the governmental agencies involved in it and does not centralize power and responsibility. It will lead to conflicts and jealousies between bureaus now in existence. Moreover, these bureaus necessarily will be greatly expanded, and the expense incident to governmental control under this plan will in all probability be as great as it would be under the program I have suggested. It also appears certain to me that we could get more for the

money expended under the plan proposed than under the so-called Calder bill."

Two Branches Dissimilar

"It is not to be forgotten that the anthracite and the bituminous coal industries have only one thing in common—they are controlled by selfish men and selfish interests who will take advantage of any and every opportunity to extort excessive profits from the public. However, the two branches of the coal industry are widely dissimilar in character. The anthracite is in a monopoly, dominated by interests identified with the seven coal-carrying railroads and centralized in Wall Street. Profiteering has been practiced in the anthracite field ever since the monopoly was established, although the undue profits have been concealed to a great extent by devices that in the last analysis are simply bookkeeping subterfuges."

The bituminous industry, on the other hand, is normally a diseased industry that needs constructive assistance rather than repressive measures. Profiteering in bituminous came about solely as a result of abnormal war-time and post-war conditions. Overproduction, low margins, losses and irregularity of operation have characterized the bituminous industry during normal times, and any program that is adopted by the government at this time should contemplate dealing with these evils.

"Congress cannot be expected to work out all the details of such a program unless it devotes months to the study of the problem. It is possible to get the desired results, however, through a commission such as I have suggested, which would have just one responsibility to see that the public gets a constant supply of coal at a fair price—and full power and authority to discharge that responsibility."

SENDING AMERICAN CATTLE TO MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EL PASO, Texas.—Stockmen throughout the southwest are planning to replenish their depleted herds of cattle on Mexico's vast pastures. Thousands of acres of excellent pasture lands along the Rio Grande in Mexico, and also in the interior of that country, are lying idle, although the grass was never in better condition, water never more plentiful, while more facilities are being added to railroads which would carry stock to the ranches and back to market. Under a law of Mexico, for every cow or heifer shipped to Mexico the owner of the animal may ship out of that country free of duty one steer for the market. This law was passed, cattlemen explain, to encourage stockmen to ship their stock to Mexico and at the same time to build up herds in that country. Any number of cattle, regardless of kind, may be driven into Mexico free of duty, but if they are taken across in cars a tax is imposed.

CONSPIRATORS IN NEW YORK SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—John T. Hettrick and three co-defendants, Herbert Smith, William J. Doran and William H. Chapman, have been found guilty of conspiracy and sentenced to six months to three years, in the discretion of the Parole Board. Mr. Hettrick goes on trial again on March 7, with 51 master plumbers, on another indictment charging violation of the state anti-trust laws through conspiracy to prevent competition and fix prices. Their conviction for alleged coercion of plumbers into a price-fixing ring is another victory for the Lockwood committee, which investigated building conditions.

WESTERN UNION ORDER VACATED

NEW YORK, New York.—United States Judge Augustus N. Hand yesterday handed down an opinion denying the petition of the United States for the right to prevent the Western Union Telegraph Company from laying its cable from the Barbados to Miami, Florida.

Justice Hand refused to grant an injunction to prevent laying the cable and at the same time vacated a restraining order against the company.

NO INAUGURAL RADIOPHONE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The plan to have President-Elect Harding's inaugural address sent broadcast over the country by radio-phonograph on the night of March 4, has been abandoned. Those arranging for it were informed yesterday that Mr. Harding's speech would not be finished in time to have it recorded on phonograph records.

DREER'S 1921 GARDEN BOOK
Compiled for the amateur, but equally interesting to the professional gardener, it is probably the most complete catalogue of seeds and plants published. Large, handsomely illustrated book, showing in colors and photo-engravings, varieties offered and giving cultural information which will assure a successful garden.

It offers the best Vegetable and Flower seeds, Lawn Grass and ornamental plants. Plants of all kinds, including the newest Roses, Dahlias, Hardy Perennials, etc. Write today for your copy which will be mailed free if you mention this publication.
HENRY A. DREER
714-716 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DRY LAW RESULTS IN LOUISIANA

Many Violations Reported, Due Largely, It Is Said, to Failure of Courts to Handle Cases Promptly and to Small Fines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Due to failure of the courts to handle cases of men accused of violation of the Eighteenth Amendment promptly, or to inflict penalties severe enough to deter these men from again engaging in the illicit liquor traffic, and because many newspapers, influential men, and a number of public officials encourage violations of this law, there are more violations of the prohibition law in Louisiana than there were shortly after the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect, about one year ago, according to Jesse Johnson, federal prohibition director of this district, with headquarters in New Orleans.

"The encouragement to violate this law, held out by certain newspapers, even by some officials, and by a great many other people," said Mr. Johnson, "not only in Louisiana, but all over the United States, tends to sustain lawbreakers in their efforts to defy and outwit the Volstead act and the section of the Constitution it is intended to enforce. There are, of course, other contributory factors, but all may be sub-headed under one or the other of these two reasons."

"I have written to every district judge and every sheriff in Louisiana, and to approximately 100 prominent people, scattered in all parts of the state, and have talked as well to more than this number of other men and women from various sections. All these people give me the same answers to my questions. With these replies before me, and the information obtained from personal observations and conversations, it is perfectly clear that the two main reasons for the apparent increase in violations of this particular law are those which I have given above."

Many Court Cases Pending

"Since January, 1920, about 385 cases have been recommended for prosecution by the enforcement division, involving violations of every phase of prohibitive provisions of the law. Of this nearly 400 cases, 162 have been disposed of by the two federal courts in the State, many of them on bills of information by the District Attorney, without presenting them to the Grand Jury. There thus remain 223 cases not disposed of by the courts, while 108 cases are pending for trial. This leaves 115 cases on which no action has been taken looking to presentation to grand juries or to courts."

"Another one of the chief complaints throughout Louisiana with respect to the trials of alleged violators of the law, is of the light sentences imposed on those found guilty. Letters I have received show that the conservative, reliable element of the State thinks of this phase of the situation. One says:

"In my opinion bootlegging and moonshining are due very largely to the very light sentences the federal judges have been giving those found guilty. It is the general talk in this section that the fine is so light that those who are caught in this 'business' can afford to pay the fine and start all over again. If a jail sentence is imposed, it amounts to so little that it is not dreaded, nor does it act as a deterrent. There was a time when the average citizen dreaded federal court, but now this is not so, at any rate in respect to moonshining, and the people are not satisfied at all."

Fines Fail to Stop Traffic

"Another letter says, in part: 'If the federal courts would give the guilty parties the limit as prescribed by law, I feel that we sheriffs and the federal officers could almost stop the still business; but a little fine won't do it.'

"As to the second main cause cited above, observation shows that it is true with virtually all enacted laws, those opposed to the principle espoused by the law either proceed in a dignified manner with the law-making body and have the law repealed, or let enforcement take its course. That is in accordance with the high ideals of our government, but it has not been the case in this instance."

PACKERS' PLAN NOT YET REVEALED

Action on Demand of Department of Justice Postponed—Sale of Stockyard Interest to F. H. Prince & Co. Is Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Action on the demand made by the Department of Justice that the packers should reveal what they were alleged to be concealing, the real nature of their plans for disposing of their interest in stockyards and terminals, has been postponed until Monday by Justice Wendell P. Stafford of the Supreme Court of the District.

The case was brought up in the court on Thursday, and S. J. Kresel, Assistant Attorney-General, declared that the packers had reasons other than lawful ones for attempting to delay the progress of divesting themselves of their interests in the properties as they had agreed to do under the consent decree more than a year ago. In seeking to prove that the packers, all but Morris & Co., had purposely put a prohibitive price on their stock, Mr. Kresel said that Wilson & Co. had presented a statement to the court to the effect that some time ago the best offer for the stock in the St. Louis stockyards was \$88 a share, whereas in the plans of February 8 the price was quoted at \$120 a share.

He therefore demanded that the court appoint a holding company or trustee to take immediate steps for the disposal of these properties, but counsel for the packers objected and the court agreed to give them until next Monday to prove the facts regarding the values and offers of various amounts of stock as related in recent plans and also for them to present some other plan which the government could approve.

The only actual progress was the approval of Justice Stafford of the disposal of the one-fifth interest in the Chicago stockyards held by Armour & Co. and F. H. Prince & Co. of Boston for \$1,500,000. This was not opposed by the Department of Justice because of the fact that Prince & Co. already owned four-fifths of the stock. Sale of 40 shares of stock in the Denver yards held by the same interests was also approved.

JAPANESE ARE NOT WELCOMED

People in Rio Grande Valley in Texas Take Measures to Drive Away the Colonists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROWNSVILLE, Texas.—The proposed scheme for colonizing Japanese families in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas has met with such strong opposition from residents of this section that it now seems that the plan will be abandoned. The arrival of three Japanese families brought the issue to a crisis, and action was taken by the residents of the valley sections to stop the plan before it was carried any further.

The San Benito Chamber of Commerce, at a special meeting, adopted a resolution providing for sending a representative to Austin to "impress upon state officials the determination of the people of the Rio Grande Valley" to have protection against Japanese immigration, and to send a representative to Washington if necessary to secure protection. It has been known for some time that legislation is to be introduced in the forthcoming session of the Texas Legislature to bar Japanese immigrants from this section, and it was desired to secure some emergency measure that would protect them until this legislation could be enacted.

Committees were also appointed to visit the Japanese families and lay the matter properly before them, explaining that they are not wanted in this section, and promising any assistance needed in getting back to the place from which they came. The Japanese agreed to return to their former homes on condition that the Chamber of Commerce and others here would assist in securing for them return of the \$10,000 which they had paid for land, and the matter was adjourned on this basis.

T. M. West of San Antonio, member of the Legislature, is now drafting a bill patterned after the California anti-alien land law which he will introduce as soon as the Legislature is organized.

SENATE VOTES FUND TO SEND CHINA GRAIN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—One-half a million dollars was voted yesterday by the Senate to defray costs of moving across the Pacific, grain donated by American farmers for the famine sufferers of China.

W. S. Kenyon, Senator from Iowa, in offering the bill, said official reports indicated that 14,000,000 Chinese were in serious straits.

Under the bill the navy or the Shipping Board is to furnish the vessels required. It is the plan to use a large merchant craft and to man them with naval reservists.

MR. HUGHES GIVING UP MINOR OFFICES

NEW YORK, New York.—Charles Evans Hughes resigned on Thursday as president of the Legal Aid Society here. His action is believed to be part of a general relinquishment of public and private activities to enable him to devote his entire time to the duties of Secretary of State.

MR. WILSON RECEIVES ENVOYS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson yesterday received Rolando Ricci, the new Italian Ambassador; Prince Bibesco, the Rumanian Minister, and Albert Blanchet, the Haitian Minister.



DELICIOUS MELTING FLAVOR. FULL OF RICH CREAMY JUICE

Erskine Park Everbearing Red Raspberry

The early 'till late berry
SHOULD BE PLANTED IN EVERY GARDEN

Conceive the joy and satisfaction of having such berries on your table all through the summer and autumn, the source of wonder to your neighbors, that you can pick the finest raspberries from the latter part of June until the snow flies. On November 20th we cut a large branch of the Erskine Park with blossoms, green berries and ripe fruit upon it.

The plant is by far the strongest growing Raspberry we have ever seen. It branches like a tree and it also has the largest and most roots of any with which we are acquainted.

It was first discovered on the beautiful estate "Erskine Park" of Mr. George Westinghouse, Lee, Mass. This estate is in the midst of the beautiful Berkshire Hills, with a temperature in winter of 30 or 40 degrees below zero, so that the hardiness of this berry is unquestioned. Whether it is berries, or fruit trees, shrubs or roses, evergreens, hedge plants, or ornamental shade trees, we are headquarters for a large stock in unlimited assortment. Send for our general catalog—it describes all—it's yours for the asking.

GLEN BROS., Inc., Glenwood Nursery, Established 1866. 2127 E. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

"TYPHOID CARRIER" TELLS OF STRUGGLE

Chicago Woman Kidnaped and Forcibly Detained in Hospital—Remanded by Court to Custody of Health Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—"If they can do that to me and get away with it, there is nobody in the city of Chicago who is safe from the high hand of Dr. John D. H. Robertson," declared Mrs. Jennie Barmore, of the suburb of Roseland, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in concluding the narration of her 14 months' fight for liberty with the Health Department of this city—a fight started, she said, by the vindictive story of a girl she turned out of her boarding house, which story led to the branding of Mrs. Barmore as a "typhoid carrier" by the Health Department, kidnapping at the point of a revolver by a health officer doctor, forcible detention in a hospital among typhoid fever patients, and the loss of all means of earning a living.

Today Mrs. Barmore and her disabled husband, who were formerly self-supporting, are dependent on their two sons, who live at a distance and have heavy family responsibilities of their own, on the charity of their friends, who are forbidden to employ them, and on the gifts of charitable persons interested by the American Medical Liberty League.

In Custody of Commissioner
On the order of the Superior Court of Cook County, Mrs. Barmore has been officially remanded to the custody of Dr. Robertson, health commissioner. So far, since the trial, Dr. Robertson has been content to keep quarantine signs on the entrances of her house and to send field workers on routine weekly calls to inquire if she is well and see that the signs are kept up. She is informed, however, that Dr. Robertson has the power to take possession of her and isolate her at any spot he chooses within seven miles outside the city limits, and keep her there for life, if he sees fit. She lives in daily dread of this eventuality, and has so lived since last November, when her writ of habeas corpus was set aside.

"Without warning, on December 22, 1919," said Mrs. Barmore, "Dr. H. N. Bundesen, director of field quarantine, entered my house with a drawn revolver. One of my boarders had opened the door, but on seeing policemen outside slammed it shut after Dr. Bundesen. The doctor jabbed his revolver at my boarder and ordered him to open the door for the police. At that time I was upstairs in the back of the house making up my rooms.

Protest From Police
"The police were admitted and by that time I had been called to the stairs by another boarder. Dr. Bundesen swung his gun at me and said: 'You are the one I want,' and I came down stairs. He ordered his assistants who came in with the police to get blankets, roll me up just as I was, and carry me away in the ambulance. 'This order was protested by the police, who took Dr. Bundesen's revolver away from him and said that I should be allowed to dress completely and take all the time I needed. While I was dressing they guarded all the doors of the house as though I was a criminal and might try to escape.

"When they took me outside I saw three motors drawn up—Dr. Bundesen's, the police patrol, and the Health Department ambulance. Without telling my husband or anyone where they were taking me, they rushed me to the county hospital and turned me over to three nurses.

"One of the doctors said, 'Can't you take her and give her a good wash all over?' just as though I was a filthy piece of baggage picked out of the slums. But the nurses objected that it was unnecessary.

Doctor Found Nothing Wrong
"They put me in a barren room and ordered me to undress. I protested because I knew I had done nothing wrong and they could not keep me; but finally my resistance was weakened and I undressed. They locked my clothes away and brought in a hard cot with filthy bed clothing and blankets that I learned from their remarks had been used for typhoid cases. They refused my request that my relatives be notified of my whereabouts.

"A doctor examined me all over and declared there was nothing the matter with me. He did not understand why I was there. The next day I was put in a ward between two patients suffering from typhoid fever. One of them, seeing that I looked perfectly well, protested that I had no business there next to her. Later one of the hospital doctors discovered me and had me taken out immediately and put back in the other room.

"In the meantime the newspapers had got hold of my case and my friends learned my whereabouts and got a writ of habeas corpus. I was to have been released that day, according to the writ, but they disregarded it and kept me till the next morning.

Not Allowed to Do Housework
"Since then I have not had a word from the health department in the way of rules, except that they have denied my friends the privilege of giving me housework. They shadowed me during the trial, I don't know what for. They have informed me that I cannot sell any of my household goods, which I thought of doing in order to meet expenses.

"In the last seven years we have lived here we have had more than

175 boarders all told. I have never had typhoid fever and have never given it to any one, and no one has ever charged that I did, except this girl whom I turned out because of her irregular conduct.

"She threatened she would 'show me.' The next day after I told her to leave she took ill and I thought it was just a lodge, but she was taken to a hospital.

"At first the health department got up eight cases of typhoid against me, people whom I had never seen or heard of, and boarders who had left me some time before they were afflicted. Now the number is down to five. None except this girl ever charged that I gave it to them, and the health department made no attempt in court to prove that I gave it to them, not even to this girl.

Refused to Be Vaccinated
"I have never given the agents of the health department a contrary word, except that I refused to be vaccinated or permit my husband to be vaccinated. I had submitted to have no doubt that there would have been no trouble with the health department. In fact the field doctor, who blandly announced at our back door one morning, 'I have come to give you a shot in the arm,' promised, in trying to persuade me, that this would be the last of the matter if I would submit. Some of my boarders were frightened into allowing vaccination, so they could stay at my house.

"Some time afterward I was told that I had to go to a hospital and have some tests taken. My doctor advised me that I did not have to go, but the health authorities were so threatening that I finally went. For my tests they gave me receptacles that had been used by two people before me, who told me that they were just recovering from typhoid. No one can prove that the culture reported by the laboratories was from my tests, or if they were, that the germs were not already in the receptacles.

"Later I was called on the 'phone and told I had to go in town to see Dr. Robertson. He told me I was a typhoid carrier, that I must get rid of all my boarders, and never for the rest of my days prepare food for other people to eat. My friends asked Dr. Robertson if there was anything he could think of for me to do for a living.

Advised to Leave State
"I might give her rough-on-rats or arsenic to make," he said, laughing, and continued writing.

"While this was going on, I learned later, Dr. Bundesen was talking to my son from Oklahoma and told him to take me out of the state, recommending Oklahoma, where, he said, the rules were not so strict.

"Dr. Robertson said I would have to have some more tests taken. We said that we would have the tests made at an independent laboratory. But the health department would have its own tests, he said, and it would be a waste of money for me to have tests made, because the health department would have its own way regardless of results.

"But to satisfy myself I went to the expense of having independent tests made at about the same time. One of these was reported as negative. The other was reported to contain no more typhoid germs than a majority of people probably carry. But the health department tests were positive, and the field agents came out to put up the signs again. This was December 20, and two days later I was kidnaped. In the meantime I had stopped feeding my roomers, and had lost most of them as roomers."

Records Revised
There was only one case, besides that of the girl, of the eight cited by the health authorities in which the patient was taken ill from the house, said Mrs. Barmore. This was the case of one of her boarders.

"He had ruined his constitution with strong drink," said Mrs. Barmore. "He was taken sick, the doctor called, and the ailment diagnosed as kidney trouble. He passed on later at the hospital and the doctor put in his certificate that he died of this disease. Several weeks later some laboratory reported typhoid germs in some tests they had taken from him, the health department took it up against me, and the doctor reversed his diagnosis and death certificate, and the health board records were revised to say that he had died of typhoid. Though they listed this case against me, they did not try to prove it in court or any of the others. They only sought to prove that I carried typhoid germs although not affected by them, while I am informed that nearly everybody carries germs, according to medical theories.

"Every now and then I get a call from the health department asking me to go to a hospital and have more tests taken, saying they want to see if they can get the signs taken off my house. I know this is a bluff, as they have sentenced me for life and will pay no attention to negative tests, so I refuse. That was my mistake in the first place—I should never have submitted to tests, then they would not have got their clutches on me."

NAVY AIRPLANES ON RETURN JOURNEY

SAN DIEGO, California.—The 12 F-5-L seaplanes of the Pacific air force, which flew from San Diego to Balboa, Canal Zone, a month ago, are en route home on the 3000-mile coastal course. They took off from Balboa on Wednesday on the first lap to Bahia Honda, and will continue up the coast in daylight hops. Nine stops, similar to those on the southbound trip, are scheduled. Fifteen days were consumed on the flight south.

On the southern trip, the F-5-L squadron was accompanied by two NC seaplanes of the type which crossed the Atlantic, but both of them were disabled after flying two-thirds of the way and forced to land on a heavy sea. One was sunk by gunfire after the crew was taken off, and the other beached.

MILITARY ORDER PROTESTS MEETING

German Propaganda Said to Be Purpose of Proposed Gathering to Complain of Alleged Use of Colonials in Rhineland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Resolutions objecting to the holding of a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden next Monday night to protest against the alleged presence of French colonial troops in the Rhine territory occupied by the Allies have been adopted and sent to the Mayor, the chief of police, and Department of Justice officials by the New York chapter of the Military Order of the World War, which alleges that the use of the meeting advertised is to spread German propaganda in New York and to create sectional feeling in this country and discord between the United States and her ally, France.

"It is absolutely nothing but German propaganda, pure and simple," Capt. G. F. Aitken, adjutant of the order, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. "We have absolute proof that an active propaganda is being carried on to create dissension between the United States and France and others of her allies. They want to gain sympathy for themselves and disrupt the Allies. We intend to do everything in our power to prevent the holding of that meeting and we do not intend to stop with the adoption of resolutions of protest. Being a conservative organization, we have grown out of the world war we are naturally disinclined to resort to violence. We believe that a matter of this kind can be handled better by diplomacy, providing that we can get the assistance of public officials."

United States Still at War

The resolution adopted declares that this order "publicly protests against the holding of this or any other meeting, the avowed purpose of which is interference with the military policy of our allies. Nor should any such movement be countenanced or given an opportunity of public expression."

Pointing out the fact that the United States is still at war with Germany, the order resolved further "respectfully to demand of the Mayor of the City of New York that he refuse to permit the holding of this or any such meeting and that we hereby call upon all loyal American citizens to support this protest against what we firmly believe, as a result of careful investigation and reliable information, to be most insidious and harmful German propaganda."

Colonial Troops Withdrawn

"Official reports show that the colored troops have been withdrawn from the Rhine district and that the charges of misconduct made against them by the Germans were false and misleading; also that out of about 25,000 colored troops only about 5000 were real African Negroes, the others being Algerians, Moroccans and Arabs. Out of all their alleged thousands of cases of misconduct only 66 charges were preferred, of which only 28 resulted in convictions. There were a few acquittals and some of the charges were dismissed for lack of evidence. At the time of the report 11 cases were pending, and all this over a period of a year and a half. The Moroccans and Arabs were very well behaved troops, it was shown, and reports that the colored troops were uncivilized were false, for it would be impossible to have uncivilized troops in the army. They could not go through the French military training and remain uncivilized.

"But the point is that the French military policy is none of our business, nor is it Germany's. If France wishes to send Negro troops to the occupied territory, that is her business, just as it is ours should we choose to send Negro troops to Mexico."

Attitude of "Garden" Manager

Captain Aitken said that a copy of the resolutions had been sent to Tex Rickard, manager of the Madison Square Garden, which the German agents calling themselves representatives of "The Committee of One Hundred" had engaged. Mr. Rickard had been quoted as saying that he would gladly cancel the contract if the police department and Department of Justice believe that the holding of the meeting would be detrimental to the country, but that if they did not object he did not see how he could do so.

The American Legion of New York County also expressed its disapproval of the proposed meeting, in resolutions adopted by the executive meeting this week. The resolutions expressed approval of the action of Commander F. W. Galbraith Jr. in refusing to lend his cooperation to the proposed meeting, on the ground that "we believe it to be the initiation of an effort to disturb the friendly relations of the United States and its ally, France."

Foss
Chocolates
BOSTON-WHOLESALE
"The Ultimate in Candy"

PROTOCOLS SAID TO BE FORGERIES

Document Prepared by Secret Police to Turn Alexander III Against Jews, Says Princess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The American-Hebrew publishes an interview with Princess Radziwill, a writer on Russian and European affairs, and a member of an old Russian family, who claims to be one of two persons who saw the manuscript of the Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion before it was given to the world. The interview, which is held to prove that the protocols were forgeries, reads in part: "After the assassination of Alexander II, his son and successor, the third Alexander, took very much to heart the fact that the murder of his father had been planned and executed entirely by Russians belonging to the better classes.

"Among them were such Russian notables as Sophie Perowskaya and Jellaboff.

"The inner clique of the ultra-conservative party, however, made every effort to convince Alexander that the assassination of his father was accomplished, not at the hands of Russians, but through the machinations of the Jews, who, they said, were planning a general conspiracy to destroy all the monarchs of the earth.

"It was General Orgeusky, then at the head of the third section of police of the Russian State Department, who determined to convince his Emperor of this by fraud and forgery."

"Years afterward, for the poor, weak Nicholas II, this forgery developed into the Protocols of the Elders of Zion.

"Orgewsky, in pursuance of his bold stroke, sent agents to Paris to prepare the fake documents. They did their work with care and cunning. They searched old books, compiled citations from Jewish philosophers and ransacked the records of the French Revolution for shreds of the most inflammatory speeches.

"All this and more they did with the sole object of attempting to prove that the Jewish people were a gang of murderers, aspiring to overthrow the Russian social order, of which Alexander III was the head."

CAMPAIGN AMONG FARMERS PLANNED

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—After a three days' conference here of agricultural extension workers of 19 northeastern states, it was announced that a campaign will be inaugurated to foster higher quality production, better standardization of fruit and vegetables for market, better cultural methods and adoption by farmers of a sounder business method in marketing. This campaign will be carried on throughout the east by state agricultural organizations accompanied by educational advertising under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture.

G. A. McCue of the Delaware Agricultural College emphasized the need of better farm methods and equipment. He cited especially the problem of soil fertility. Prof. L. C. Sears of Massachusetts Agricultural College advocated better standardization of farm products by grading and packing.

ANTI-CIGARETTE BILL PASSED

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The bill providing for prohibition of the sale of cigarettes and advertising of cigarettes in newspapers and other publications published in Utah, was passed by the lower house of the Legislature on Thursday by a vote of 33 to 13. It was recently passed by the Senate and now goes to the Governor for signature.

Smoking on Cars Opposed

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The House Committee on Public Health has reported a bill making the following regulation of smoking in street railway cars: "Whoever smokes or carries a lighted or smoldering cigar, cigarette or pipe in any street railway car, except in such parts thereof where smoking is permitted by rule of the street railway company, a copy of which shall be conspicuously posted in the car, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$20."

COAL DEALERS ARRANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—That the coal dealers of Brockton, Massachusetts, have charged unreasonable and exorbitant prices, is the indictment brought by the State Commission on the Necessaries of Life in a report on the findings of an inquiry into the situation. The report finds that there has been no real shortage in the city, that some profits of 100 per cent were made, and that the grade of fuel sold was poor.

Removal Notice
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Established 1840
REAL ESTATE
ANNOUNCES THE REMOVAL OF ITS
BOSTON OFFICE
TO NO. 10 STATE STREET
SIXTH FLOOR
OPENING MARCH 1
Telephone Fort Hill 6660

YALE EASES UP ON REQUIREMENTS

Entrance Examinations to Be Based on Senior Class Work of Applicant in School of Which He Has Been Member

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—A change in Yale University entrance requirements of far-reaching importance, particularly in making easier without any lowering of standards the transition from public high schools in every part of the country to the university, is announced by Prof. Robert N. Corwin, chairman of the reorganized board of admissions. The innovation in brief is to examine the candidate for admission on the basis of his senior class work in the accredited school of which he has been a member.

"A university like Yale," said Professor Corwin, "which owes special allegiance to no religious sect, no political party, and no social class, is under special obligation to serve all who are fitted to benefit by the opportunities which she can offer. Supported as she is by benefaction covering a period of more than two centuries of national service . . . she can set no bounds to admissions other than those required to meet scholastic demands. The requirements for admission should, therefore, be such that they can be met by every honor pupil in every good high school."

The new regulation affecting the "new plan" of examinations administered for some years by the College Entrance Examination Board to supplement the "old plan" is announced by Professor Corwin as follows:

"Upon the recommendation of his principal or headmaster a candidate whose school record shows that he has completed with certificate grades in an accredited secondary school a four-year course covering the subjects required, may gain admission to college by passing examinations in those four subjects in the following list which most nearly correspond with the work of the regular school curriculum for the senior year: English (comprehensive) and three of the following: Greek, history, Latin, mathematics, modern language, science."

Yale's decision to recognize through its revised "new plan" of entrance examinations the fact that there are fields of interest and of profitable training outside of the 14 or 15 points formerly required met with general approval when announced by Professor Corwin at the Alumni Day meeting. It has effectually removed the bar to the high school boy who has not devoted years of special schooling in anticipation of taking the college entrance board's set of examinations, thus making the Yale education accessible to any boy who has done creditable work in his school.

MARTENS WARRANT NOW CANCELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Department of Labor, having received proofs that Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, self-styled ambassador from Soviet Russia to the United States, who was never recognized by the State Department and whose departure was officially facilitated, has arrived in Moscow, has canceled the warrants of arrest and deportation on record against him.

It was said at the Department of Labor yesterday that this was provided for in the decision which resulted in Mr. Martens leaving this country. The object aimed at was to get him out of the United States and to make sure that he had returned to Russia, and there had been no desire to humiliate him unduly. Therefore, when the department received the proofs of his arrival in Moscow, as agreed upon, the cancellation of the warrants was made by the Secretary of Labor.

The same procedure was followed in regard to Gregory Weinstein, secretary to Mr. Martens, proofs of whose arrival also have been received and cancellation of warrant made.

ADJOURNMENT OF CABLE CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Delegates to the International Communications Conference held a brief session yesterday and indicated their desire to reach an agreement at the earliest possible moment. An adjournment was taken subject to call by the chairman, Norman H. Davis, Under-Secretary of State.

One of the powers, it was said, has not unqualifiedly accepted the December resolution defining the fundamentals which should guide the conference

In its consideration of the question of the distribution of the former German cables. Negotiations, it was said, will not include consideration of a new modus vivendi for the future operation of the cables, but have for their aim the definitive settlement of the allocation of the former German Atlantic and Pacific cables.

The indefinite adjournment was taken to enable specific powers, if possible, to agree upon the disposition of the cables in which they are especially interested, such as, for instance, the New York-Brest line, which would be the subject of an agreement between this country and France; the Canada-England line, diverted from America and Germany by Great Britain, between Britain and this country; the Azores line, between France and Italy, and the Yap lines, between Japan and the United States.

Officials were unable to state whether the question of the status of Yap could be determined by the communications conference, as had been expected by this government, since the Yap issue seems to be directly before the principal allied governments themselves, and their foreign delegates, rather than the communications delegates, therefore would deal directly with that problem.

JOINT MANEUVERS OF FLEETS ENDED

ABOARD U. S. S. NEW MEXICO.—The Atlantic fleet has been separated from the Pacific fleet and has sailed for the Atlantic, thus ending the first joint maneuvers of the two fleets. The experience gained at sea has been most beneficial, officers declare. The battle tactics displayed by the combined fleets were regarded as particularly impressive. Officers who have gone ashore at South American ports, where the fleets made stops, declare relations with the foreign countries visited have been most cordial, and express belief that much good has been derived from this portion of the fleet's activities.

Keen interest has been taken by the enlisted personnel in the inter-fleet athletic contests held at Balboa during the past week, in which the Pacific fleet won the championship, 419 to 358. This interest was manifest especially at the baseball games, won by the Pacific team, where the rooting rivaled that at some world series games.

The Pacific fleet will reach San Pedro, California, on March 8.

METHODIST ACTION ON STEEL REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BUFFALO, New York.—The report of the Interchurch World Movement on the steel industry was brought up at the convention of the council of cities of the Methodist Episcopal Church here this week, when in the midst of routine, a demand was made that the report be indorsed. Several delegates immediately said that they believed no action should be taken.

A committee was named to consider the report and report back to the convention. An amendment was adopted to have the committee instructed to inquire into the open shop plan of the employers. The committee later reported as follows:

"We recommend to the ministers and laymen of our churches: 'First. The conscientious reading of the report of the Interchurch World Movement commission of inquiry into the steel strike of 1919, and record our appreciation of the work done by this commission.

"Second. Because adequate knowledge is essential to correct judgment concerning great moral issues, we assert the right and consequent duty of the church to acquaint itself with any industrial or social situation where moral issues are at stake, in which Labor and Capital, either separately or together, are involved.

"Third. We assert the more fundamental right and duty of the Christian church to preach and to teach those ideals of social and industrial justice which will prevent the misunderstandings and strife now so characteristic of our human relations."

The report was adopted with but one dissenting vote.

FARE SAID TO BE JEOPARDIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Asserting that further expenditure on the part of the Boston Elevated Railway Company toward removal of snow from the streets through which its lines pass "would jeopardize the 10-cent fare," the general manager, Edward Dana, answers a criticism from the public works commissioner, in which the latter said that the Elevated was doing practically nothing to remove the snow. "The work of the Elevated company in clearing its 530 miles of track has resulted in making the streets passable," says Mr. Dana.



Making worn-out furniture "whole" again

Those treasured pieces of furniture of yours—some of them in the family perhaps for generations—

Now broken, battered, all "used up," and laid regretfully aside in some obscure corner to gather dust—

Why not restore them to youth and usefulness again?

For, after all, only the "hulk" is gone. The ideals of service and beauty which inspired the making of these pieces still live in them, and wait only the transforming touch of the skilled fingers of Paine workmen to render them good-as-new!

Paine master cabinet makers and upholsterers—many of them workers at Paine's—inspired by the same ideals as the makers of your furniture, can restore your pieces, no matter how far gone they are or how frail or intricate. These men know no failures.

For over two years, high, scarce materials, and the disturbed conditions resulting from the world war, have limited the operation of Paine repairing. Now Paine's offers you this service again—as complete and satisfying as ever, and with charges the lowest in three years.

All work done in Paine's own building by Paine workmen. Furniture called for and delivered within 50 miles of Boston. Telephone "Paine's Repair Department, Beach 5200."

Paine Furniture Co.
A minute's walk from the Public Gardens
BOSTON

SPANISH CORTES IN NEED OF REFORMS

Proposal Made to Let Politicians Conduct Useless Debates and Enjoy Their Intrigues but Have Another Party to Do the Work

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Alexander Lerroux, leader of the Radical Republican Party, is a man of much resource as a publicist. Hardly any party has done less than his in Spain in recent times, and yet he maintains it is a fair state of establishment, and constantly attracts interest to himself and incidentally to his followers by original and sometimes ingenious propositions. One day we are realizing more than ever that Spain is the Land of Contradictions for Lerroux telling us and the people of Parliament that Republicanism in Spain is in a useless state of impotency, and that within certain limits and for the national good the Republicans might support the monarchical parties and policies, which advice the other Republicans did not like.

Next we have Mr. Lerroux only a few weeks later calling a great national congress of Republicans to set about a renaissance and reconstruction of their party, with definitely stated programs and ideals which would rally their people together.

The practical effects of this Congress have been small; the Radical Republicans made some noise in Madrid at the time of the recent elections, and their printed exhortations were more prominently displayed on the walls, including those of the Ministry of the Interior in the Puerta del Sol, than those of any other party, but their representation in the Cortes is thin.

Remedy Forthcoming

Most people except the Datists agree that this Cortes is poorly fitted either by moral strength or other capacity for dealing with the truly great problems that rise before the country now. Alexander Lerroux at the right moment for the best effect has come forward with a remedy, and it is one which is suggested to other European states suffering from an excess of politics at the present time as most of them are. In effect the proposal of Mr. Lerroux is to let the politicians have their politics and their Parliament just as now, and conduct all their useless debates and enjoy all their intrigues, and even settle things, but let there be outside this Parliament another one, not elected by public suffrage but by some other system that would have a perfect regard to ability and capacity, knowledge and judgment; let this consultative Parliament consider deeply the great problems and in due course report their conclusions to the other talking Parliament who would determine upon them, and would hesitate before abandoning any of the proposals made to them by their betters. Mr. Lerroux's great new scheme, which is brought forward in the form of a definite bill, laid before Parliament, is not expressed in this plain way, but the effect is this precisely. It has aroused much interest in Spain, where the Parliamentary problem, in view of what happened at the last elections and after, has become acute and serious.

"A Moral Earthquake"

Alexander Lerroux opens his statement in the bill he has laid before the Congress with a preamble in which he dilates upon the sadness and the difficulties of these present times. He says that the consequences of the war have been especially manifested by the appearance in the world of new problems, grave and complex, which have disturbed acutely the social and economic life of all countries.

Spain has not been free from this disturbance, and if here the sense of it is in some ways less deep than in countries which are more industrialized, in other aspects the summit of extreme fear is reached through the general backwardness in which they live in this country and by reason of the coincidence that circumstances of difficulty are presented at the time of the greatest danger. The foundations of present society," he says, have experienced a moral earthquake, and Spain has been caught in an absolutely indefensible state, unprovided with means for intellectual work which would prepare them for a juridical transformation such as would lay down the standards for a new social life.

Lamenting upon the condition to which circumstances have thus brought Spain, that want of culture had separated her from the universal evolution, Mr. Lerroux here says that Spain's isolation has resulted "technically in incompetency, administratively in incapacity, and economically in impotence."

Can Problems Be Settled

Thus it happens, the preamble continues, that for the Spaniards the elemental problems are formidable and intricate. So to the tragic claims that are put forward by a proletariat without competence, without organization and without discipline, to the humble and piteous appeals of a middle class, proud and without solidarity, there have to be added the immediate problems of the renewal of the privileges of the Bank of Spain, the monopolies, the subsidies to maritime transport, the railway tariff problem, the question of customs, and so forth. The period of various contracts concerning these affairs would in the course of law shortly be determined.

During the dangers and disadvantages of propagation in these matters, Mr. Lerroux asked in his preamble if

it would be an injury to Parliament to inquire in a tone of doubt, if it was capable of settling these problems with the expedition that necessity imposed, and with the ability that the convenience of the country and the magnitude of the problem demanded. Politics, professionalized everywhere and more in Spain than anywhere else, prevent the establishment of an ordinary Parliament in such conditions and with such competency as would be necessary for the proper solution of such essential and complex problems.

They must depart from the limited sphere of the political world to find specialized representatives of the multiple interests in question, with capacity and confidence to fulfill the duties of technical counselors. Neither the government nor Parliament could assume the responsibilities of solving these questions themselves alone. Parliament in the plenitude of its sovereignty, the government in the plenitude of its executive power, could assume responsibility when there was incorporated with them in an intellectual collaboration and moral solidarity, in a more effective and moral manner than by a mere constitutional fiction, the authentic representatives of the national economic life.

Assembly to Be Convoked

Thus in the future, states and governments, subjected to reality, would not be able to proceed to their solutions of the problems involved in class struggles without counting with the organized proletariat; neither would parliaments be able to make their determinations effective without counting with the technical collaboration thus suggested in so far as it affected economic life independently of the juridical aspect.

This being the preamble and the explanation the provisions of the bill follow immediately. The first article provides that the government shall convocate an assembly composed of authorized representatives of national organizations of an economic and professional character, who would meet to study, deliberate and report on the following matters: (a) The privileges of the Bank of Spain; (b) The contract with the Compañia Arrendataria de Tabacos; (c) The subventioned maritime services; (d) The railway problem; (e) Treaties of Commerce; (f) Tariff reform; (g) Other matters of equal urgency that the government sets forth.

Commission to Be Chosen

The second article of the bill provides that such convocation shall extend to chambers, associations, syndicates, corporations and social organizations of an agricultural, mercantile, and industrial character, to those of transports by land, sea, river and air, to those of a professional character, to cooperative organizations, and so forth. The only limitations in this selection would be that each organization or entity must have had a legal existence for at least a year, and the delegates from each should not consist of more than five persons. The third article says that to this assembly there would be presented a statement purely informative of each one of the subjects specified, but with no indication of the solutions proposed or considered.

The fourth article sets forth that the assembly would appoint in the name and for the representation of the government a commissary who would be its president and would take part in the preparation of the conclusions, assisted by a secretariat furnished with all necessary equipment. The fifth article provides that the summons to the convocation should be issued in the month of February and that the assembly should be held in May.

Deputies and Senators Barred

Deputies and senators, according to the sixth article, cannot be members of this assembly but they might attend its meetings without either speaking or voting, and might have seats at the place of meeting. Article seven says that the assembly would be organized and would act in conformity with a regulation that the commissary would submit to its deliberation at the first session.

In the eighth article it is laid down that the resolutions of this assembly would be formulated by means of a resolution which in the form of an information would be presented by the commissary to the government, the latter being obliged to submit to the Cortes, within a month after having received it, bills in which would be contained the solution of the problems studied by the assembly. The ninth article stipulates that the government should allot accommodations adequate for the establishment of the commissary, the secretariat, the library and other offices, and for the holding of the meetings, and the tenth and last article says that the government shall ask the Cortes for a credit for the expenses which will arise.

NATIVE CLAIM FOR BETTER PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—A strong point was made at a recent congress of natives at Maitland, when they pointed out that the native pays exactly the same price for all the necessities of life as is paid by the richest white man, while the wages of a native are not even half those of the white laborers. It was considered that the aspirations of the Port Elizabeth native laborers for a minimum wage of 10s a day was reasonable. Appreciation of the action of the government, in deputing the Secretary for Native Affairs to investigate the circumstances which led to the native settlement of Israelites at Bulhoek, Kamestone, was also expressed. Diplomatic action for the removal of the settlers from what they consider to be holy ground was considered to be much more preferable than the use of force.

IRISH TERRORISM BEING SUPPRESSED

Sir H. Greenwood Expresses Confidence That Terrorism Is Being Broken and Predicts a "New and Happier Ireland"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Following a week that appears to have established a record in the history of recent crime in Ireland, Sir Hamar Greenwood's utterances would have been reassuring if they had been credible. Addressing about 100 auxiliary police recently at Beggars' Bush Barracks, Dublin, the Chief Secretary for Ireland once again expressed his confidence that the terrorism that was ruling Ireland was being broken, that this was being done by the forces of the crown, and before long there would be a new and happier Ireland. He assured his hearers that the government was determined to crush out the conspiracy which had for its object the smashing up of the United Kingdom.

Sir Hamar said no government could tolerate assassination or go down to it, that they were the custodians of civilized government in defeating a conspiracy which depended not upon argument and fair play, but upon the revolver, the rifle and the bomb. He reminded them that their duty was to see that the people of Ireland were freed from the terrorism of the assassin and the dupes of agitators who formed a small minority of a misguided people. He promised to support to the end those gallant forces of the crown in Ireland, but he asked for, and would insist upon, a discipline worthy of the great and honest and honest fighting for a discipline worthy of the great Empire and country from which they had all come.

Mrs. Despard's Views

Speaking on the same day before the Irish Women's Franchise League, Mrs. Despard, president of the Women's Freedom League, and sister of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, declared that the destruction being carried out by crown forces in Ireland was not the work of mere tyrants but was accomplished scientifically with the object of crushing the "Irish spirit and Irish industries." The result was quite the reverse of what was anticipated; instead of being crushed, the spirit of Ireland had risen and she felt confident that the declaration of Irish independence was not far off.

Mrs. Despard told her audience that the workmen in England were eager to learn more about the Irish question, that they were not indifferent to the claims of Ireland, but they knew very little about it. She said that Sinn Féin was different from every other movement in the past history of Ireland, in that it was constructive and for that very reason the British Government had to reckon with it as a serious factor in the future of the country. Mrs. Despard had been traveling through the devastated districts of Ireland mainly with the object of raising funds to help the homeless and starving children whose number has increased by hundreds during the past few months.

"Incredibly Bad"

Mrs. Snowden, another English visitor, who has also been investigating Irish conditions, makes the pronouncement that they are incredibly bad, much worse than she had expected. She states that the government's policy of reprisals, involving the destruction of property and the loss of innocent lives, is converting many people to republicanism and confirming republicans in their views. She was present in Cork while two houses were being destroyed as an official reprisal. She witnessed the provocative manner in which the crown forces drove their lorries through the streets, regardless of the safety of pedestrians, and the manner in which women were being terrorized to compel them to betray their men. They were held up with revolvers, and their houses were wrecked.

Mrs. Snowden said she was returning to England to take part, as a member of the Labor Party Executive, in the campaign against reprisals, adding that if this terrorism in Ireland continued, the English people, if they defended it, would find the same methods used against the British workers later on.

Houses Raided

Statistics recently published show that during the year ending December 31, 1920, 48,474 houses were raided in Ireland by military and constabulary. The damage done during these raids has been very considerable, and the claims for compensation are heavy. A feature of the numerous arrests which have taken place lately is the apprehension of three women, Dr. Ada English, the assistant superintendent of a Ballinasloe District Institution, being one of these. She is said to be a prominent Sinn Féin and Gaelic League, and was taken to Galway jail in a motor lorry under a strong military escort. Miss Cashel, vice-chairman of Galway County Council, and Miss Ryan of Tipperary town, were also arrested.

The court-martial sentence of five years' penal servitude on Patrick Mahon, a Dublin printer, has aroused much adverse comment in the press and elsewhere. Mr. Mahon's offences were: having at his printing works books relative to an unlawful assembly known as Cumann na Ban (band of women); a document relating to an unlawful assembly, Dail Eireann; two metal discs for printing documents relative to the Irish Volunteers;

and having documents consisting of 18 proof sheets relative to drill. For this he was sentenced to 10 years, which were subsequently reduced to five. The authorities, during curfew hours, sent a force of over 100 men to Mr. Mahon's printing works in Yarnall Street. They dismantled the machinery and removed the essential working parts in lorries. Thirty employees have thus been thrown out of work, and the publication of Young Ireland, the last of the Sinn Féin organs, is stopped.

BRITISH BUILDING GUILDS' SUCCESS

It Is Claimed That Operatives Are Working in Way Hitherto Unknown in Modern Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Disagreeing with the policy of the Ministry of Health regarding the housing problem and the building guild system, Stephen Easton, president of the National Federation of Building Guilds, has resigned his position as director of production in housing under the ministry.

The working of the building guild system is commented upon in a recent statement by an official of the Ministry of Health, who referred to the claims made by Labor from the point of view of output and economy which would be obtained by building on a cooperative basis. The Ministry of Health, he said, decided to put these claims to the test in view of the novelty of the proposal and the absence of experience. The experiment was limited for the time being, and only a number of schemes in various parts of the country by building guilds had been approved. The number of houses in guild proposals was approximately 1500 as compared with a total of 167,168 for which tenders had been approved.

"The building guild schemes," the statement continues, "have not been long in operation, but already the experiment shows that the output obtained compares favorably with that on other schemes and that the cost promises to be lower than on many others. The statements that the guild contract guarantees the workers a 5 per cent profit, and that if the guilds save £100 on a house they lose money, are not understood. The guilds receive a fixed remuneration of £40 per house. The statement that the employers' contract allows 1 1/2 per cent for establishment charges, while the guild is allowed 6 per cent for the same charges, is incorrect.

Cost of Contract

"In the cost contract, which is most closely comparable with that of the guild contract, the contractor receives the whole of the establishment charges on the site, whatever they cost. He receives also payment for builders' plant and for all other plant and percentage on costs, together with the costs of erecting and maintaining plant, most of which charges and some others in the case of the guild contract are covered by the 6 per cent."

The official also pointed out that it was an essential feature of the guild that all remuneration received should be distributed among the guild members, while the remuneration of the contractor went into his own pocket. The remuneration received by the guild was in part divided among the workers on the basis of securing for them continuous pay without deduction for the time lost by reasonable causes, and in part to improving the guild service and reducing the cost of future houses which they might erect. This in no way prejudiced the allowances paid for time lost through stress of weather and there was a specific provision in the guild contract that if any scheme of payment for "wet time" was applied to the industry as a whole, the £40 remuneration to the guild should be correspondingly reduced. The scheme was being watched carefully and the results were being tabulated for consideration.

Linking the Unions

In connection with the guilds' scheme, meetings have been taking place in London during the past week between representatives of the building trade unions and the unions' buildings guilds which have been formed. The chief object is to link up the relations between these bodies more closely so as to facilitate the formation of a national guild, which would be able to carry on propaganda with the object of transferring the whole national building program to the guild.

"The leaders of the movement believe that very striking figures, showing the saving in cost on present guild contracts, will shortly be available. It is claimed that the guild operatives are working in a spirit hitherto unknown in modern industry. The London guilds have obtained the services of a highly qualified surveyor as director of construction. It has also met purchased a modern wood-working machinery equipment, and other developments are in prospect.

RAIL TO BE REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California.—Cash bail from motorists who break the speed laws in San Diego County will hereafter be refused by county traffic officers, and the arresting officers will be instructed to bring in all violators for appearance in county justice courts.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON
Jordan Hall, Sat. Aft., March 5, at 3
Song Recital by
CAROLINE HUDSON-ALEXANDER
SOPRANO
Tickets: \$1.05, \$1.10 and 55c, on sale at Box-office.
Phone B. B. 4220. W. H. Luce, Mgr.

GERMANY'S FUTURE MILITARY FORCES

Conscription Is Abolished at the Entente's Dictation and Army Is Limited to Seven Infantry and Three Cavalry Divisions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The outline of the bill dealing with the composition and functions of Germany's new army and navy have just been submitted to the Reichstag by the German Government. If the measure is approved as is almost certain to be the case the military forces of republican Germany will be as follows: An army consisting of 96,000 men and 4000 officers, 300 members of the medical and 200 of the veterinary service. The composition of the army will be as follows: 21 infantry regiments each consisting of three battalions and a mine laying company; 18 cavalry regiments each with 4 squadrons; 7 self-contained squadrons; 7 artillery regiments each consisting of 3 sections; 3 self-contained artillery sections; 7 pioneer battalions; 7 military information sections; 7 rail sections; 7 motor car sections; 7 sanitary sections.

Out of the troops mentioned 2 group commands, 7 divisions and 3 cavalry divisions will be formed. The President of the Republic will be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy and under him the Minister of Defense will exercise full authority. At the head of the army is a general. Paragraph 18 of the proposed law indicates that 12 years is the term of service for non-commissioned officers and men while officers must serve unless exceptional circumstances arise until they have reached their forty-fifth year.

Paragraphs 10, 11, and 12 regulate the relations between the national army and the various German states. It is stated that at the request of the various governments, commanders will be appointed who understand the local conditions and the temper of the troops. An exception is made in the case of Bavaria, the Bavarian section of the national army being allowed complete autonomy, all difficulties and details as concerning unity of command being arranged by the President of the Republic and the Bavarian Prime Minister.

No Politics

The relations of the army in the matter of the maintenance of public order is determined by paragraph 15. The army (it is laid down) can only intervene at the request of the civil authorities in the first instance of the state government, or if time presses and a dangerous situation has arisen from the municipal council. Independent intervention of the military is only to be permitted if the local civil authorities are powerless or if attacks have been made upon it by disorderly elements. The regulations prohibiting political activities on the part of the troops are very rigid. Neither officers nor soldiers have the right to vote and membership in all political parties, groups, or associations, is forbidden.

Certain concessions in the matter of taxation are made to the troops and in the case of sailors serving in foreign waters freedom from direct taxes is allowed during the period of that service. The new German Navy will consist of: 6 ships of the line, 6 small cruisers, 12 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats. The head of the navy under the President and the Minister of Defense is an admiral. It is insisted that promotions will only be granted on merit and that the highest posts are open to all ranks.

The new measure has not unnaturally provoked much press discussion. The Stock Exchange Gazette mentions that the full number of 96,000 men has not yet been attained because many soldiers preferred to retire at the end of last December rather than pledge themselves to 12 years' service. "The new proposed law," continues that newspaper, "takes count of the needs of Germany's present foreign and home situation. The dictation of the entente insists on the abolition of conscription and the limitation of the army to seven infantry and three cavalry divisions.

Germany Without Arms

"The fear of the French hopes to hinder through such restrictions the development of the German army. Let them be reassured. Germany is without arms, her war industry is crushed and no responsible person would lend his hand to the hiding of guns. If paid traitors here and there discover a depot of weapons which has been concealed out of false motives of love of country, the fact of Germany's helplessness is not altered."

Other newspapers regard the strict prohibition of political activity on the part of officers and men as the most striking part of the new measure and some criticisms are naturally raised by the Socialists and more specially the Communists. Regret is widely expressed that the right to vote was not allowed the soldiers while maintaining the prohibition in regard to political activity. An animated debate on this

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK
Good Times
AT THE
HIPPODROME
Plymouth
Little Old New York
By Rida Johnson Young

point is anticipated when the measure comes before the Reichstag. Conservative newspapers make no effort to conceal their regret bordering on dismay at the passing of conscription in Germany. It is pointed out by the Democratic and Socialist Parties on the other hand that one voluntary soldier who serves because he wants to is worth five conscripts and it is hoped that the good conditions of employment offered together with substantial wages paid will lead to a good type of man joining the colors.

POLLING RESULTS AT JUGO-SLAV ELECTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia.—More or less complete returns of the polling at the recent Jugo-Slav elections are now to hand, and, subject to verification by a parliamentary commission, the principal results are as follows:

Democrats 94
Radicals 52
Communists 37
Croatian Peasants 45
Agrarians 24
Clericals 24
Jugo-Slav Moslems 23
Independents 5
Republicans 4
Croatian Coalitionists 1
Nationalists 1

No one party having obtained a majority, the formation of a Coalition government was rendered essential, and the Prince Regent, therefore, invited Nicholas Pasich, the Radical leader, to form a ministry. After somewhat protracted negotiations an agreement was reached with the Democrats. The new Cabinet consists of five Radicals and five Democrats, with a non-party chief at the War Office.

The newly elected Chamber possesses the status of a constitutional assembly, and its chief business is to put through the constitution for the new triune Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. A project has already been drawn up by Dr. Markovitch on the instructions of the former Vesnich Cabinet, and, though it may be subjected to some changes in detail, the main provisions call for the union of Serbia, Montenegro and the Southern Slav provinces liberated from Austrian and Hungarian rule in a constitutional monarchy under the Karageorgievich dynasty. It is proposed, in the draft project, that Parliament shall consist of two chambers (the Skupshtina and a Senate). Despite the fact that the elections have accorded a crushing majority to the partisans of centralized government over the Federalists, it is anticipated that the struggle between the two factions will be carried into the Constituent Assembly. Mr. Raditch, the leader of the Croatian Peasants, who won a sweeping victory in Croatia, is said to favor a Croatian Republic within a federated Jugo-Slavia which shall incorporate Bulgaria; similarly, the Communists hold up the ideal of a Balkan federation as the only solution of Balkan troubles. As to this it must be remarked on the one hand that Mr. Raditch's attitude may have been influenced by his unfortunate personal relations with Belgrade since the armistice, while it may be doubted whether the peasants fully understood the ramifications of this particular issue; on the other hand, a Balkan federation is not a new remedy discovered by the Socialists and Communists, but an ideal after which some experienced Balkan politicians have striven for generations. Actually, the prospects of its realization are so unfavorable that the scheme must mean time be regarded as Utopian.

Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



Today, as we write this news, the clouds are heavy, the snow is black with coal dust, and a mist is falling.

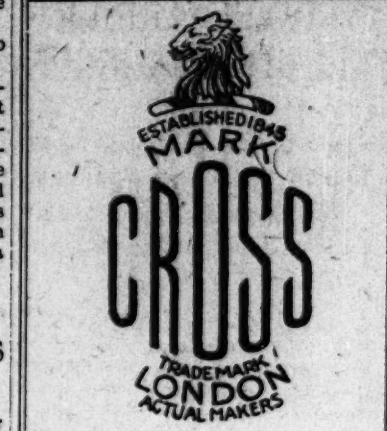
Somebody might be tempted to say that it is a dark, gloomy day.

But just a few steps from us the loveliness of spring unfolds in a myriad of ways.

New washable fabrics. . . New silks. . . New garments of many kinds. . . New shoes. . . And so many other things that are fresh, and new, and happy to see.

Truly, the old, old story about the cloud with the silver lining is only half true—

There is no such thing as a dark cloud unless we see it that way.



Your Stationery—

As reliable a guide to your character and education as your manner of dress or mode of speech.

Cross Wedding Invitations

We have now in readiness to mail upon request samples of the most approved styles of engraving and forms for weddings.

We will engrave a plate of English Script (ten lines) and furnish 100 invitations complete, on small panel design paper, with double envelopes, for . . . \$30.00
Each additional 100 . . . \$15.00

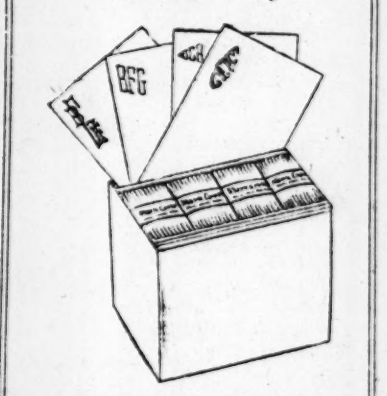
Wedding Announcements (7 lines) treated in the same manner as the invitations described above . . . \$25.50
Each additional 100 . . . \$15.00

Cards for the Ceremony, Reception, Breakfast and At Home:
Engraving of plate, per line . . . \$1.50
Printing of cards, per 100 . . . \$6.00

Visiting Cards
Engraving of plate, English Script, same only . . . \$1.50
Printing of cards, 100 . . . \$2.50

Our extensive assortment of Wedding Place Cards is worthy of your attention.

SPECIAL OFFER
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Attractive cabinet containing 100 sheets of fine quality white correspondence size paper, with envelopes; four designs of dies to choose from; stamping in color from die. Special price for stationery, die and stamping . . . \$8.50
Same stamped in gold, silver or bronze, \$1.60 additional.

Our Every-Day Cards, Dinner Favors and Place Cards we feel are worthy of your attention.
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The Crystal, China, Silver, Mahogany, Wickerware and Lamp Departments on our Second Floor should solve your Wedding Gift Perplexity.

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STEWARDS TIE UP AUSTRALIAN SHIPS

Dispute Marks Effort of Ship-owners to Resist Policy of Direct Action and "Job Control" Which Is Now Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Australia has been in the throes of a maritime upheaval, the fourth in four successive years. Shipping was stopped and thousands of workers throughout the Commonwealth rendered idle because the marine stewards left their vessels in consequence of a dispute in regard to the "spread of hours." At one time it looked as though a fight to the bitter end between the steamship owners and the maritime unions was inevitable.

There was much more behind the struggle than appeared at first. It may be stated that the stand taken by the shipowners marked the first attempt on the part of organized capital to resist the policy of "direct action" and "job control" which has been rapidly becoming popular with the unions. It will be remembered that at the time of the great seamen's strike of 1919 it was stated in these columns that the real object of Tom Walsh and his militant followers was the destruction of the Arbitration Court and the vindication of the direct action policy. The seamen won against the government and the results were speedily evident. The direct action policy was soon afterward used by the marine engineers, and later by the engine-drivers and firemen, and the gas workers. Mr. Justice Higgins, who is resigning his position as president of the commonwealth Arbitration Court, in a book just issued tacitly admits that the court authority was undermined by the events of the seamen's dispute.

Guerilla Warfare

At the beginning of last year the seamen began to practice the "job control" policy which, American readers will know, had its origin in the United States, where it was and is strongly advocated by certain of the W. W. leaders. Mr. Walsh had long been an advocate of this industrial guerilla warfare. Briefly, the policy as presented by the seamen was to appoint a committee from among the workers on a vessel, suddenly formulate demands for extra accommodation, different food or more firemen and trimmers, and if the demands were refused tie the ship up. Anxious to keep the vessels moving the owners have been surrendering to these demands until they became so extravagant that it was plainly realized in shipping circles that a breaking point was at hand.

Matters were at this stage when the stewards formulated a demand for an eight-hour day at sea, to be worked between 7 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Just at this time, too, an internecine dispute arose in the Seamen's Union. The federal council of the union accused Mr. Walsh, the general secretary, of certain alleged remissness and irregularities in his books. A special meeting of the council was held and it was decided to suspend Mr. Walsh from his office of general secretary. Mr. Walsh, however, appealed to mass meetings of the members. A vote of confidence in him was carried by the Sydney branch, the headquarters of the militants, and he then hastened to Melbourne and summoned another mass meeting.

Policy Defended

It was generally expected that in Melbourne Mr. Walsh would be defeated, for the opponents of his militant policy were strong in this city. There was a remarkable scene. He sat for two hours on the platform and listened in silence to fierce denunciation of his actions and accusations against him in regard to the books. A. H. Gibson, the capable secretary of the Victorian branch and a former friend of Mr. Walsh's, in a vigorous speech criticized Mr. Walsh's actions in 1919, the strike in which Mr. Walsh was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Then Mr. Walsh, who is a powerful speaker, replied. After dealing serially with the charges against him he went on to broad grounds of policy and, working up to a peroration, cried in stentorian tones, "By my policy we have wrung more from the shipowners in 12 months than all the parliaments in the world could have done in half a century." He defended the "job control" policy and quoted a list of vessels which he had hung up and on which concessions had been obtained. He declared that the seamen were leading the rest of organized labor and were advancing toward the goal—the cooperative commonwealth.

Ultimatum Issued

The result was a complete triumph for Mr. Walsh. Amid great enthusiasm a vote of confidence was carried practically unanimously. In the meantime the federal council appealed to the High Court, which ordered Mr. Walsh to hand over the books and keys of the office. Shortly afterwards the ballot for office-bearers of the union was held and Mr. Walsh decided to stand for general president. His name was crossed off the ballot papers with the result that out of more than 4000 members only about 80 were willing to record their votes. Obviously the ballot was a farce and a fresh one was taken. The deduction to be drawn from the last ballot is that Mr. Walsh will get an overwhelming majority.

All these incidents have an indirect bearing on the present maritime position. While these events were taking place, the stewards, whose claim had been practically forgotten by the general public, were quietly negotiating with the owners. Like a bombshell came the news that as negotiations

had failed the men had decided to cease work within 48 hours if their claim was not granted. At the last moment, however, the owners granted another conference and they offered an eight-hour day at sea with a spread of 15 hours. A. Moate, the federal secretary of the union, came from Sydney to Melbourne to attend the conference and it looked as though trouble would be averted, when a strike was precipitated by the stewards on the S. S. Rotomahana leaving their work. When Mr. Moate reached Melbourne the owners told him that the offer made by them was withdrawn and all negotiations were off as some of the men had already struck. A request for time to get the men back was refused and the general strike of stewards began.

"Unconditional Surrender"

As was the case in the seamen's strike the industrial disputes committee of the Trades Hall Council, which acts as a mediator in disputes, was asked to act and to endeavor to effect a settlement. The committee soon found that it was faced with an even more difficult problem than that which confronted it in 1919 when the government under the War Precautions Act controlled the ships. The owners are now in charge of their ships again and the disputes committee was bluntly told that an unconditional surrender by the men was the only way out. Several attempts to negotiate met with the same reply. From the outset those in the inner circles of the maritime unions were of the opinion that the stewards were only pawns in the game and that the owners were determined to get some understanding with the seamen on the "job control" policy.

The Transport Workers Federation in Sydney, to which both the seamen and the stewards belong, took charge of the dispute and Mr. Wheeler, the secretary, came to Melbourne to join in the negotiations. An appeal to Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, to intervene met with a refusal. Mr. Walsh had hitherto declined to be drawn directly into the dispute in any way and the seamen, automatically rendered idle by the stewards' action, were maintaining a policy of friendly neutrality. This policy, it was known, had been adopted on the urgent representation of the responsible officials, one of whom summed up the position in this phrase: "The owners have chosen the battleground on the whole issue of job control; therefore it is up to us to decline the challenge at this juncture."

It seemed certain, however, that a prolonged struggle was inevitable and that, sooner or later, the shipowners would be forced directly to challenge the seamen. The situation was fraught with great possibilities and the outcome will have a most important bearing on the continued adoption or rejection by unions of the "direct action" policy.

SHORT TIME OPPOSED BY LABOR IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Government workers have recently been urged to withdraw from the well-known Whitley Councils, as a protest against the proposal of the Minister of Labor to put in force his short time plan as a remedy for unemployment. Representatives of the workers' section of the Industrial Councils for Government Departments conferred at Montagu House recently, and decided to recommend the executives of all the unions concerned, catering specifically for government establishments. The statement conveying this decision was made by T. E. Naylor, the chairman of the workers' side. It is understood that although no government official was present at the proceedings the government has no desire that the resolution should be given effect to until the whole situation has again been reviewed, and it is probable that a joint meeting of the councils will be summoned at an early date. The men's decision follows upon the government's attempt to enforce a short time system in government establishments, particularly at the dockyards and at Woolwich Arsenal.

Mr. Naylor said the workers had reaffirmed the decision arrived at, to have nothing to do with the government's short-time proposals. "Our meeting," he added, "was of opinion that such a grave question as the placing of large permanent staffs on short time was one which, in the first instance, should have been submitted to the industrial councils of the various departments. We feel further that the action of the government in proceeding at once to act on the proposal is a direct violation of the basis of the Whitley Councils and tends to destroy their usefulness and purpose. "We have therefore recommended that the executives of the unions should withdraw their representatives from the government industrial councils and many of the delegates will act on the recommendation right away. In consequence no meeting between ourselves and the Treasury has taken place. As for the question of short time, the principle of which we have condemned, that is now a matter that must be left to the shop stewards and district committees. The shop stewards of all departments are closely associated and they will look to the interests of the men as they have hitherto done. Of course this does not mean that each union will act independently, for the committees of each will cooperate in any action that may be deemed necessary."

ZION PARK HIGHWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The road leading from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, over which many thousands of motorists have traveled, will no longer be known as the Arrowhead trail. Hereafter, Zion Park highway is the name that it will carry. The reason for the change, it was announced, was to call attention to a cañon of exquisite grandeur in southern Utah.

LABOR OPENS ITS IRISH CAMPAIGN

Mr. Henderson Says Its Policy Is Summed Up in the Words: "Trust the Irish People"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—From the point of view of numbers, the opening meeting of the Labor Party's Irish campaign was a complete success, for Manchester's large Free Trade Hall was once again filled to its utmost capacity; many of the audience being unable to find seats.

A. G. Cameron, a prominent Labor leader, presided. The present state of Ireland, he said, was not the outcome of recent discontent, it was the result of over 200 years of persecution and misrule. The Irish had never admitted the right of the English to govern them and always their aim had been to manage their affairs in their own way.

The Home Rule movement had not a Roman Catholic origin; it was started by Isaac Butts, a Protestant. Farnell, also, was a Protestant, as were many other Home Rulers. Always had the Home Rule movement been a constitutional movement, and when time after time the Irish saw their hopes dashed to the ground, the Home Rule leaders did not suggest rebellion as Carson did. "The British Government may subdue Ireland physically for a time, but it will never subdue her spiritually," concluded the chairman, "and the government that knows not how to rule England has no right to rule Ireland."

Blot on England's Pages

Arthur Greenwood, secretary of the Labor Commission to Ireland, followed with a speech describing some of the things the commission had seen and experienced. Things were happening in Ireland which were a disgrace to civilization, and a blot on the pages of English history. Irish trade was being strangled, and Irish trade was a very important matter to the English people, for Ireland was a very big customer of theirs. Russian trade was not nearly so important a question. This strangulation of Irish trade was directly responsible for a good deal of the unemployment in the country. The Leicester boot and shoe operatives particularly had suffered badly as a result of Ireland's unhappy condition. The government was developing a White Guard in Ireland which would be used against organized labor in this country, and the opportunity arose when the Labor did not want to imperil its future it should do something at once to prevent this growing.

Arthur Henderson, M. P., who was loudly cheered, said that the Irish problem was not only dangerous from a domestic standpoint, but that it contained a menace from an international standpoint as well. The Labor Party sent out its second commission at the end of the year because of the government's refusal to appoint a judicial inquiry into the campaign of reprisals. It had been said that this commission had not been trained in impartial investigation and that it went to Ireland with preconceived notions, but he thought that its members had something like an ordinary degree of common sense and such patriotism as would move them to say everything they possibly could in favor of their country.

A Form of Lynch Law

Nevertheless they were not prepared to hide the truth, for they wanted the British people to know what was being done in their name, and they were not prepared to stand for their country right or wrong. The policy of the British Government was nothing short of a form of lynch law, and it had been described, and was being described, the fair name of British democracy and had revolted many of their friends across the Atlantic.

"The question of Irish peace has now become a matter of supreme importance," continued Mr. Henderson. "The situation which now exists is as dishonorable to England as it is disastrous to Ireland; and with the object of assisting to secure peace and a settlement of this long-standing question in harmony with the aspirations of the Irish people, Labor has formulated its own policy, which can be summed up in four words: Trust the Irish people. Withdraw the armed forces and leave the responsibility for preserving law and order with the local authorities. Provide for the election of a constituent assembly by a free secret vote on the basis of proportional representation, and allow that assembly to draft its own constitution. provided it gives safeguards to the minority and makes provision against Ireland becoming a menace to Great Britain."

FRANCE'S NEED TO DEVELOP COLONIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—To change the Minister of Colonies with every change of government would clearly be an un-economic procedure. When Mr. Briand came into office he rightly regarded Albert Sarraut as a highly qualified administrator who should not be lightly displaced at the redistribution of portfolios. Indeed, Mr. Briand kept in office a number of departmental chiefs who had shown themselves to be particularly capable and who could not be regarded as mere politicians to be shifted at every wind of parliamentary opinion. They have tasks to perform which demand a continuity of effort in the same direction.

No post is more important in a diplomatic sense than that of Colonial Minister. He is charged with the execution of a vast program. This program is being realized. It cannot, however, produce the results hoped for until there is a great development of the colonial railroads, which will enable

the colonial products to be transported to the coast and until there is reorganized a considerable merchant fleet which will bring these products to French ports.

Nothing has served to depreciate the franc so much as the dependence of France on other countries for the necessities of life. The importation of foodstuffs on a large scale made France a considerable debtor to foreign traders. To fight against dear living and the fall in the value of French money, two things are essential. One is the restoration of French agriculture to something like its normal pre-war level. The other is the utilization of the enormous resources of the French colonies.

On these two pillars of agricultural

restoration and colonial developments the future of France, according to many sound authorities, must be built. Of course there are many other factors in French prosperity, but the problem of alimentary resources takes first place; and it is satisfactory to note that the French farmer is continually increasing his productions. In a few years sufficient wheat and other cereals should be grown in the country to make France practically independent in this respect.

But the colonies must supplement the productions of the mother country. Mr. Sarraut has just set out his ideas of a rational and a progressive colonial exploitation—using the word exploitation in its best and not in its invidious sense. "It is not only at this

moment," he says, "that the colonial administration is preoccupied with the problem of organizing the production and the transportation of foodstuffs which will diminish our importations from foreign countries and make up the deficit in the national production."

"The French colonies are essentially agricultural, and their commerce consists for the greater part in products of the earth. Crops and cattle should come in ever greater quantities from the colonies. It is difficult to transport these things in their natural state and it is necessary in consequence of the tropical temperature and of long voyages to treat them in the place of origin. This means that factories must be set up and machinery of an up-to-date kind supplied to the colonies."

PLANS OF NEW POWER COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, who as Secretary of War in President Harding's Cabinet will be chairman of the Federal Power Commission, said yesterday that the reorganized commission would take up pending application for power projects soon after March 4. After that date the commission will be composed of the new secretaries of War, the Interior and Agriculture.

The present commission has before it several hundred applications and already has started investigation of a number of them.

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Remarkable Value in

500 Women's

Corduroy Robes

of unusually fine quality; lined with dotted mull to match

at \$7.90

There are two models (in wistaria, rose and Copenhagen blue) from which to make selections. One model is of brocaded corduroy, with collar and cuffs of embroidered crepe de Chine; the other is of plain, wide-wale corduroy.

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plaited models, developed in imported all-silk chiffon taffeta of fine quality

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arranged in Lengths suitable for practically all purposes; the assortment including

40-inch Georgette (all-silk) in black and colors . . . per yard 95c.

36-inch White Washable Habutai (imported by B. Altman & Co.) per yard . . . 95c.

32-inch Imported Pongee per yard . . . 95c.

36-inch Imported Washable Satin; white and flesh-tone per yard . . . \$1.35

36-inch Lustrous Satin, in evening shades . . . per yard \$1.35

40-inch Crepe de Chine (heavy) per yard . . . \$1.90

35-inch Chiffon Taffeta; black and colors . . . per yard \$1.95

40-inch Satin Crepe Meteor, choice and lustrous; in black and colors per yard . . . \$2.95

(Sale on the First Floor)

One Thousand Boys' Washable Suits

(sizes 3 to 10)

will be placed on sale in the Boys' Clothing Department at

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These suits are new, and carefully made of good-quality materials that will carry the color well. Some of them are middie models, and others are in one-piece style. They may be obtained in blue, brown, green and white.

The value is exceptional.

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NEED FOR COMMON POLICIES IN INDIA

Peculiar Spectacle Is Seen of Subsidized Friend of India Fighting Against Hussein, Ally of the British Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—The recent developments of the Arabian situation are of considerable importance, writes W. Crawford Price, and promise Mr. Winston Churchill a full bill when the Middle East becomes his concern at the Colonial Office. Meantime, the dual control still exercised by the Foreign Office on the one hand, and the India Office on the other, is manifestly expensive and unsatisfactory, the more so as bureaucrats find it so difficult to open the watertight doors behind which they work in glorious secrecy and coordinate their policies with other interested departments.

It must be allowed, however, that despite the complications imposed by the war, British policy in Arabia in 1915 was based upon sound foundations. At that date, while respecting the rights of the various Arab rulers, the Turks had been careful to encourage tribal feuds—the Foreign Office decided that, owing to its headship of Mecca, and its relationship to the Prophet, the Sherifian family was in a position to speak for the Arabs as a whole with an authority unequalled by that of any other Arab family. This policy proved to be advantageous alike to the Sherif, to British interests, and to the cause of victory. On the one hand, this recognition by Great Britain increased the prestige of the family; on the other, King Hussein's army cooperated with the British troops in most loyal and valiant fashion.

Reestablishing Arab Empire
The victory over the Turks added further to Sherifian prestige, and the Arabs began to regard King Hussein's family as destined, not only to deliver them from Turkish rule, but to re-establish the great Arab Empire of the past. The end of the war, however, brought intense disappointment in its train. In return for his armed assistance, the British Government had made certain definite promises to King Hussein, particularly in regard to Syria (including Palestine) and the declarations concerning Mesopotamian autonomy had a distinct, if secondary, bearing on the situation.

Following the cessation of hostilities, the Arabs of Mesopotamia, Palestine and various parts of Syria found themselves placed under alien rule. The fate of Mesopotamia being in the hands of the British Government, the position there was easily remedied after local disaffection and the weight of public opinion had forced Downing Street to expedite the execution of its always good intentions. In Palestine the determination of the Jews to exact the pound of flesh due them under the Balfour declaration, rendered it impossible to satisfy Arab ambitions in their entirety, but they were granted a fair measure of freedom and had confidence in the British mandate. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that the Zionist régime is disagreeable to the natives.

A Constant Menace
Syria, however, represents a constant menace. There, French insistence on secret treaty rights made it impossible for the British Government to stand by its promises to Hussein. The French insisted upon occupying the Province, turned over to Hussein's son, Faisal, who had been elected king by popular vote, and imposed their own system of colonial administration. They will only be able to hold the country by force, their régime is merely being tolerated by the natives, force majeure.

Syria, then, supplies the first complication, and it is likely to remain a constant trouble in the Middle East. A second complication has arisen owing to the action, in Central Arabia, of the Wahabite sect, who are the militant Calvinists of Islam. The religious feud between the Wahabites and the Sherifians is century old, but it has now become political in its tendency. Though the system becomes less inextinguishable when one probes the actual causes, it is curious to note that, while the British Foreign Office assisted Hussein during the war (the financial assistance has now ceased) the Indian Government subsidized and continues to subsidize Ibn Saud, the leader of the Wahabites. Now, where-as Hussein expended his money in assisting the Allies to fight the Turks, Ibn Saud remained neutral and organized his resources for a campaign against Hussein.

Danger to Mecca
A year ago the Wahabites inflicted a heavy blow on the Sherifian army and caused it 4000 casualties. Recently they renewed their onslaught, their object being to seize the Holy Places of Islam, and almost reached Taif before Hussein put them to flight. They may repeat the attempt, and it is obvious that the danger to Mecca means more trouble in the Moslem world. It is not without significance, also, that the Imam of Yehia, possibly in sympathy with the Wahabite movement, recently attacked the small British garrison at Hodeida.

another. Great Britain is both loyal and logically bound to support King Hussein, to whom she is pledged by common sacrifice and solemn promises. Definite and undivided support of Hussein, coupled with the attachment of a few elementary conditions to the subsidy paid to Ibn Saud, offers the most simple, and probably the most advantageous, solution of the problem.

DRY AGENTS RAID WASHINGTON HOTELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Within the past few days one of the most extensive liquor raids ever conducted in the City of Washington has been carried on by federal agents of the enforcement division of the prohibition bureau. Already some 50 hotels have been arrested as a result of this raid, and a great many hotels in the city have been visited by prohibition agents in their efforts to break up the illicit traffic.

Thomas E. Stone, supervising prohibition director, in charge of the Ohio-Maryland district, has been personally in command of the raiding party. Prior to these activities Mr. Stone has had some eight or ten agents stationed in Washington, investigating the illicit traffic. These agents not only obtained valuable information as to those who were selling the whisky, but also made direct purchases from the bootleggers.

In analyzing some of the "whisky" seized, it was found to contain about 95 per cent alcohol which had been colored. Fraudulent labels and counterfeited strip stamps were also found pasted on most of the bottles seized. The advance agents discovered that the bootleggers, engaging rooms in local hotels, were carrying on their illicit business through the active cooperation of bell boys. These boys were found selling the "whisky" at prices ranging from \$15 to \$25 per quart. Among those arrested are included the manager of one of the hotels, and a physician, who, stopping at a hotel, is alleged to have sold "whisky" to one of the advance agents.

REAR ADMIRAL MAYO QUILTS ACTIVE DUTY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo (retired), U. S. N., now on duty with the Navy General Board, will retire from active duty on Monday at his own request, according to a statement just issued by the Navy Department.

Admiral Mayo was transferred to the retired list from December 8, 1920, after 45 years and six months service. He performed 28 years and nine months sea service and was commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet for three years. In his reply to Admiral Mayo's request for release from active duty, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, said in part:

"It is with genuine regret that I comply with your request to be released from further active duty on February 28, 1921.

"Your long service in peace and war, culminating in your designation as commander-in-chief of the United States fleet, commanding all the ships afloat in American and European waters during the world war, eminently qualified you to close your active career as a member of the highest board in the navy.

"In your well earned retirement, after a long and distinguished career in the navy, you have gained the wealth of the confidence of your countrymen, the esteem of your associates and the lasting regard of those of us who have had the opportunity of properly appraising your great service in the years of the navy's greatest usefulness."

BEFORE THE PARK VICTORIA GOES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
Who will be the last to ride behind a horse—before the park victoria goes into the museum with the stagecoach and the gig and all the generations of the chariot, evidences of how quaint we quite recently were? Already it takes courage to mount one of these relics as anyone who has braved the horrid publicity of a drive up the Avenue in one between two gaping lines of critics will attest. The full import of such a procedure is best seized from the top of a bus where fans looking down on the strange craft are wont to chorus in an awestricken murmur, "Heck, what kind of gink rides in that?"

We need an occasional jolt like this to awaken us to a realization of the fast fading charms of the old town and to hasten us in garnering in such experiences for the future delight of

recollection—and to be able to tell our grandchildren how we rode on Fifth Avenue as late as perhaps 1925 behind a horse harnessed to such an equipage as can only then be seen at the Historical Society in the Primitive Methods-of-Transportation section.

We do not go so far as to say that we are not ashamed to ride thus behind a horse—if we had not been the first 10 blocks up the Avenue would have corrected that—but such an estimate of it as a diversion as we heard atop a bus opened our eyes to it as one of the adventures of New York that will before long be history. This with the general wildness of such unheard of conduct will be brought home to anyone determined to take the step, by the young and self-conscious of the family circle: a handsome cab is still smart enough to be tolerated and though patronized mainly by provincials who never did and never will see such a contraption in their own home town, but one of those park victorias—it passes the imagination! So it is best to choose a kindred soul and set out on this adventure leaving your whereabouts unknown to relatives who would be embarrassed at having to report you to the police as last seen in a park victoria.

Cabbies of sorts are to be found at repose in the rear of the library in Fortieth Street, dozing in the slight shade of those spare trees that help to place out the illusion of a park in that square, or eating apples while they gossip with apple-eating and apple-shaped ladies whose habitat is a Bryant Park bench. Every one is a character, for they are survivors of an age of individuals when all classes were proud of the variations that be-

ing "raised by hand," so to speak, developed. Nevertheless care should be taken in making a choice of one. It would be a pity if he were not yet arrived at the perfectly mellowed condition possible of his kind, though it is easy to see from a redness as to nose and a dustiness as to coat and an indifference as to what constitutes a proper sense of appearances, which ones are overripe. The mood that takes you out behind a horse calls for a coachman that completes the picture with well brushed blue broadcloth and beaver, silver buttons and ruddy face both highly polished.

Summon him to your service with a feeble Victorian gesture; it has more

ing off of Ward McAllister—"him that founded the Four Hundred"—that you have entirely forgotten the pre-occupations of the trip up the Avenue and are only brought back to the present by the insistence of policemen and chauffeur.

When you have discovered yourself to your coachman by asking him a question and he knows that victorias are an adventure and not a habit with you, he is as well able to meet the situation as he is to meet the one his regular patrons, old school New Yorkers, impose on him of keeping up the appearance of a private carriage. If you are out for information, you

shall have it. He shows you the lists these patrons hand him when they bestow a Sunday's patronage on him: 10:30, from Ninth Street to St. Thomas; 12:30, from St. Thomas to Ninth Street; 3:30 Ninth Street to St. Thomas; 5:00 St. Thomas to Ninth Street, etc. Sunday is a good day the year around, good people travel about to church and to family dinners, employing this ancestral means of locomotion; \$20 is about the day's average of business and although this class of fares is apt to mean a heavy weight for a horse like Bob or Bess to pull they are generous.

But when the fat and lazy horse disappears another generation of cab

who, rejected by the belle of the community, "adopts" as his foster-mother a woman about to enter a charitable institution. Simple in incident, with a logical if somewhat abrupt climax, the play depends for dramatic force upon truthfulness of characterization; and this is ably afforded by Francis Hawks as the awkward, well-disposed Sam, and by Mrs. Helenita Lieberg as Sarah Ormrod, unwilling ward of charity. Miss Helen Jerome Eddy impersonates the haughty Emma Brierly with fidelity, but the rôle of the Rev. Frank Alleyn, an overseer of the poor, as played by Harold Minger, seems to border too closely upon the comic.

Voiced in heroic pentameter, Mr. John Drinkwater's "X—O—A, A Night of the Trojan War," is obviously and essentially a protest against warfare, cleverly put into the mouths of soldiers of the rival Greek and Trojan camps. The action takes place during the night watch within the respective ramparts, and culminates in a series of single-handed exploits which the usual results of battle attend. Further augmenting the illusion is the excellent stage direction, particularly in the matter of light and shadow effects, and the vigor and restraint of the principals, Philip Hubbard, Clark Marshall, Vasey O'Davoren and Dana Todd.

ONTARIO TEMPERANCE ACT UNDER REVIEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
TORONTO, Ontario—Although the Ontario Legislative Assembly has only been in session a short time it has already been on the brink of a division which, if taken, would have meant its sure defeat in the House. The occasion was the presentation of the report of the committee which was appointed by the House last session to investigate the workings of the Ontario Temperance Act and to recommend possible amendments. A minority report was presented by a section of the committee under the leadership of the Rev. J. C. Tolmie, Liberal member for Windsor, recommending that persons accused of breach of the Ontario Temperance Act should have the right of appealing from the decision of a magistrate to a county judge who should hear the evidence.

W. E. Raney, the Attorney-General, is distinctly opposed to this suggestion. He takes the stand that it would only give an opportunity to "boot-

horses will never grow up in New York, and the old victoria will fall to pieces in some cobwebby stable attic. It costs now \$60 a month for a stall, against \$20 in more popular days, and \$8 for a set of shoes. Nevertheless, it is a good business and gives a man standing, but the best and most faithful horse wears out and so the most fashionable and regular fares.

And regretfully you are set down at Thirty-Ninth Street with as much care as a bit of fine china or as one of the bit-heavy-for-Bob-to-pull Four Hundred, and after warm good-bys the traffic policeman, famous among his kind, as you scurry across the street detains you long enough to put the finishing touch on your adventure with an "I see you been out driving with the toughest guy on the Avenue."

THEATERS

Hollywood Community Players
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Lonesome-Like," a play in one act by Harold Brighouse. "X—O—A, A Night of the Trojan War," a play in one act by John Drinkwater. Presented, through the courtesy of the author, for the first time in the United States, by the Hollywood Community Players, Hollywood, California.

LOS ANGELES, California—"Lonesome-Like," a brief portrayal of life in a Lancashire village, has as its central character one Sam Horrocks,

who, rejected by the belle of the community, "adopts" as his foster-mother a woman about to enter a charitable institution. Simple in incident, with a logical if somewhat abrupt climax, the play depends for dramatic force upon truthfulness of characterization; and this is ably afforded by Francis Hawks as the awkward, well-disposed Sam, and by Mrs. Helenita Lieberg as Sarah Ormrod, unwilling ward of charity. Miss Helen Jerome Eddy impersonates the haughty Emma Brierly with fidelity, but the rôle of the Rev. Frank Alleyn, an overseer of the poor, as played by Harold Minger, seems to border too closely upon the comic.

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TRAINING SOLDIER PROSPECTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
VICTORIA, British Columbia—The provincial government last year sent 15 returned soldiers, each under the supervision of a practical leader, to investigate conditions in little known parts of British Columbia. These parties were outfitted by the provincial government, whose aim was to develop a good type of prospector and also to develop the resources of the Province. Many promising claims were discovered and a great deal of valuable information was obtained. Some of the men opened up country that had been practically unexplored. The experiment thus far has proved a success, and it seems likely that further tests of this kind will take place this season. The results of any strikes or discoveries are to be shared between the discoverer and the government.

FLORIDA BRIDGE PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
CAMP WALTON, Florida—A bridge 1000 feet in length will be constructed over Rocky Bayou, connecting Okaloosa County public road with the Florida National Reserve, according to an announcement made by A. E. Lodge, district engineer. Bids are being asked for the work. Another bridge which will be erected in Okaloosa County in which the Forestry Service is interested will span what is known as Tom's Bayou.

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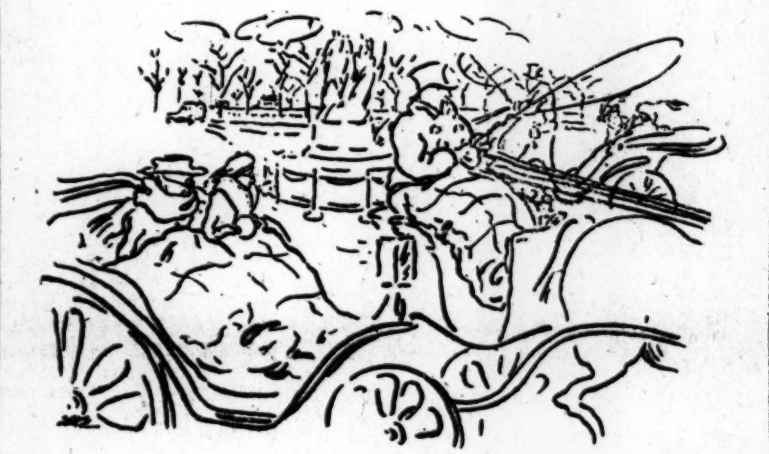
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BUSINESS PLANNING
LARGER ECONOMIES

Prospective Competition Brings Reaction from War-time Carelessness for Costs and Many Concerns Are Getting Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Greater economy in production to prepare for prospectively keener competition is regarded as an inevitable reaction from the carelessness for this important factor that was almost lost sight of in the now discredited, cost-plus plan that was smuggled in under the guise of necessity during the war. There are many indications of this preparation for a restoration of the days when Carnegie said, "It is not so much a question of the price we get, but what our cost of production is." With increasing frequency reports show various lines of business are getting ready. Others still feel constrained to shout calamity because of the necessary price reduction and loss adjustments, instead of admitting any war profits they may have secured. Recovery in business and general prosperity will come when everybody gets ready to do his part in the readjustment. Some lines have still to contribute their share and others have already set the wheels in motion. Many concerns have marked off millions of dollars on inventoried goods. By so adjusting the affairs they can sell their commodities at lower prices and still show a book as well as a real profit.

Cutting Production Costs

Industrially other concerns are planning for the future along the old-time accepted lines of doing business. The Kelly-Springfield Tire Company is one of these firms and it will begin production April 1 at the new plant erected at Cumberland at approximate cost of \$11,000,000. After a survey of the entire country the Cumberland site along the Potomac was selected as best meeting requirements of the industry from the standpoint of transportation, labor, source of raw material, water and power. The company decided, because of limited production facilities and increasing demand, to construct a model factory designed for most economical production on the most geographically advantageous site.

"During the height of prosperity we planned for just such an emergency as the industry now faces, a period of survival of the fittest when economy in production is the vital element," said an official. "We decided to swallow the construction costs and keep it off operating costs."

Putting Books in Order

How the Central Leather Company is prepared to meet the readjustment situation is outlined in the following statement made at the annual meeting recently:

"In years 1914 to 1920, inclusive, the company, in addition to paying its regular dividends of 7 per cent on preferred stock, paid 42 1/2 per cent (amounting to \$16,972,139) to holders of common stock and strengthened its property account by increasing special plant depreciation reserve by \$1,469,165; by other extraordinary depreciation charges against current earnings amounting to \$2,708,555; by eliminating intangible values of \$23,335,990 (\$12,844,632 of which was applied from reserves and surplus); and by increasing its insurance reserves by \$1,038,542 and its miscellaneous reserves by \$752,894, amounting in all to a total of \$18,813,789 of earned surplus applied in those years to betterment of property values and reserves."

"Despite such unusual withdrawals from surplus, the company on December 31, 1920, after recognizing or providing for abnormal and unprecedented losses of 1920, shows a surplus of \$4,757,608, compared with a surplus of \$6,457,825 on January 1, 1914."

"Further, its general financial condition has improved. It has brought by purchase into its treasury \$7,850,500 of its bonds or nearly \$1,000,000 more than amount of increase in its current liabilities. Current assets over all current liabilities including bonds has increased from \$17,098,291 on January 1, 1914, to \$24,633,356 on December 31, 1920."

Inventory Values Cut

Last year some industries were hit hard as a result of drastic shrinkages in inventory valuations. Companies that suffered were ones that built up record-breaking inventories on rapidly rising prices for raw materials, which they were unable to work off on account of the depression in business and falling prices.

The inventory position of general industry at the close of last year showed marked improvement, and is growing better daily. Wall Street looked for a great increase in inventories compared with December 31, 1919. But inventories are surprisingly small, based on the official returns of 36 companies, according to Dow, Jones & Co.

These 36 companies at the close of the year reported total inventories of \$55,748,100, compared with \$87,732,040, at the close of 1919, an increase of \$7,965,040, or about 9 per cent. But of this increase, Sears-Roebuck was responsible for \$62,356,000 and United States Rubber \$35,240,000. Had these two companies broken even at the end of the year, the 36 companies could have reported a decrease.

The packing companies' reductions follow: Armour's inventories dropped \$22,400,000; Cudahy \$12,000,000; Morris \$5,000,000 and Swift \$40,500,000.

FOREIGN TRADE OF
AMERICA DECLINES

Both Exports and Imports in January Show Falling Off Compared With Previous Month

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A shrinkage of \$66,000,000 in American export trade in January is reported by the United States Department of Commerce. Imports for the month fell off \$55,000,000 as compared with the December figures, while exports totaled \$655,000,000, as compared with \$722,000,000 in January, 1920. The total of imports for last month, \$209,000,000, compares with \$474,000,000 in the same month a year ago, and was the smallest in any month since February, 1918.

The trade balance in favor of the United States for January was \$446,000,000.

Imports during the seven months' period ending with January were \$2,540,000,000, compared with \$2,768,000,000 in the corresponding period the year before. Exports in the seven months totaled \$4,638,000,000, compared with \$4,585,000,000 in the corresponding period.

Imports of gold amounted to \$38,000,000 in January and to \$342,000,000 in the seven months, compared with \$12,000,000 in January, 1920, and \$38,000,000 in the corresponding seven months.

Gold exports showed a large drop, amounting to only \$3,000,000 in January as compared with \$48,000,000 in January, 1920. In the seven months the total was \$130,000,000, as compared with \$319,000,000 in the corresponding period the year before.

Imports of silver for the seven months were \$37,000,000, as compared with \$36,000,000 while exports of silver were \$38,000,000, compared with \$122,000,000.

CANADA'S IMPORTS
EXCEED EXPORTS

OTTAWA, Ontario—Canadian imports for the year ending January, 1921, exceeded exports by \$4,372,494, a trade report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows.

Canada's imports increased \$33,481,685 to the total of \$1,305,593,895, as against a total of \$590,779,210 for the previous 12 months.

Exports for the year ending January, 1921, totaled \$1,263,221,401, less by \$28,791,786 than the total for the preceding 12 months. Of the exports, the United States took \$551,522,444 and Great Britain \$322,863,720.

Purchases in the United States in the year ending January, 1921, were \$598,984,675, against \$745,652,222 the previous 12 months, an increase of \$153,332,453.

DIAMONDS WEAK ON
LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, England—As the result of a partial closing down of diamond mines in the Kimberley district, De Beers issues were weak on the stock exchange yesterday. Changes in Kaffirs were narrow and mixed.

The oil group presented a checkered appearance owing to adjustments. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 1/8-16 and Mexican Eagle 5 7/8-16. Dollar descriptions were in sympathy with New York exchange.

Home rails remained heavy and Grand Trunks, too, lacked steadiness. South American rails also sagged. Gilt-edged investment securities were quiet but well maintained. Continental loans were easier on the set-back in exchange, but Japanese were firm.

Generally the markets were dull with the usual week-end absenteeism.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Feb. 25 Feb. 18
U S Liberty 3 1/2's	91.02
U S Liberty 4's	86.92
U S Liberty 4 1/2's	86.82
U S Liberty 5's	86.92
U S Liberty 5 1/2's	86.70
U S Victory 4 1/2's	87.42
U S Victory 5's	87.42
Belgium 6 1/2's 1925	91.00
Belgium 6 1/2's 1925	90.90
Belgium 6 1/2's 1925	90.80
Chile external 8's, 1941, w. l.	98 1/2
Chinese 5's, 1921	40 1/2
C of Borneo, Swit., 8's, 1925	94 1/2
City of Bordeaux 8's, 1924	74 1/2
City of Christiania 8's, 1925	96 1/2
City of Lyons 8's, 1924	70 1/2
City of Paris 8's, 1921	87 1/2
City of Zurich, Swit., 8's, 1925	95 1/2
Cuba 4 1/2's, 1940	67 1/2
Cuba 5's of 1904	79 1/2
Danish 8 p.c. s.f. ext 1946	98 1/2
Denmark 8's, 1945	98 1/2
Dominican Republic 5's, 1924	79 1/2
Dominion of Canada 5's, 1921	99 1/2
Dom of Can 2 1/2's notes, 1921	99 1/2
Dominion of Canada 5's, 1926	92 1/2
Dom of 10-yr notes, 1929	91 1/2
Dominion of Canada 5's, 1931	89 1/2
French Government 8's, 1945	97 1/2
Japan 4's, f. 1921	64 1/2
Japan 4 1/2's, f. 1925	82 1/2
Japan 5's, f. 1925	82 1/2
Norway 8's, 1940	99 1/2
Switzerland 8's, 1940	102 1/2
U K of G Brit 5-yr notes, 21	99 1/2
U K of G Brit 5 1/2's, 1925	95 1/2
U K of G Brit 6 1/2's, 1929	88 1/2
U K of G Brit 20-yr 5 1/2's, 37	86 1/2
Mexico 4's, 1904	23 1/2
Mexico 5's, f. 1945	49 1/2

DANISH HARBOR EXTENSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The town of Aabenraa, in Slesvig, is considering an extension of its harbor with a view to reviving the part it played in Danish shipping prior to 1864. The harbor occupied a good natural situation, and the present proposal is estimated to involve an outlay of from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 kroner, toward which state assistance has been sought. An extension of the quays by about 500 meters is thought eventually to be possible.

MOTOR FUEL PRICE
IN ENGLAND SCORED

Committee on Costs and Profits Says There Is No Justification for Last Increase and Makes Drastic Recommendations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The committee on costs, prices, and profits of motor fuel recently issued their second report, containing a very frank criticism of present prices and some rather drastic recommendations for dealing with the situation. Based on the cost of production and distribution, states the report, there can be no possible justification for the last rise of 7d. per gallon in the retail price of motor spirit, and calls attention to the urgent necessity for action, both by the government and the economic section of the League of Nations. If matters are to be remedied, these conclusions are based upon careful investigations into the various stages through which motor fuel passes on its way to the consumer, and accountants' statements, showing costs and prices, are appended to the report.

The report reveals that the present situation is due in part to the suspension of the development of new oil fields, the destruction of the then existing fields in Russia and Rumania during the war, and on the other hand the very great increase in consumption due to the development of aviation, road transport, and the use of oil fuel in the navies and mercantile marine of the world. As an example of the development in this direction it is quoted that during the war the proportion of ships using oil fuel in the British Navy increased from 30 to 95 per cent. It is to this problem of increasing supplies that the report directs the attention not only of the British Government but the governments of all countries consuming motor fuel.

Substitutes Urged

The development of substitutes for petrol spirit is one method suggested as a partial solution of the problem. During the war, when it was compulsory for the gas companies to scrub the gas for benzol, a maximum per annum of 42,000,000 gallons of that spirit was produced. Since the armistice this output has fallen considerably, and it is suggested that the government should again compel the gas companies to produce benzol. If this is done, and the distribution thoroughly reorganized, benzol could be made available at a cost considerably below that of petrol, and yet yield a high rate of profit.

The present danger, as the report points out, is that the petrol companies, with their vast financial resources, are in a position to buy out the benzol interests. In the year 1919 Great Britain imported 80,000,000 gallons of petrol, or 40 per cent of her total supplies, from the United States of America. But this quantity constituted only 2 1/2 per cent of the total produced in America during that year. As certain quantities of motor spirit are imported by America, the quantity supplied to Great Britain might at any time be absorbed for domestic purposes.

In that event, it is a fairly obvious conclusion, says the report, that the petrol companies would endeavor to obtain control of the benzol industry. With their financial resources, rapid distribution and their enormous capital, they could afford to buy up the benzol supply at a price higher than that paid by the companies at present handling it. To meet this danger it is recommended that the government should take immediate action to fix the maximum price of benzol at all stages of production.

Alcohol and Shale Oil

Power alcohol and shale oil are also dealt with as a possible means of augmenting the supplies of motor fuel. The committee is of opinion that it is possible in certain parts of the British Empire to produce power alcohol at a price lower than that ruling for petrol. They do not promote relief in this direction, however, for two or three years, until one company is reported to be commencing production on a commercial basis.

The committee frankly states that, owing to the fact that the petrol companies possess their own tank steamers, an entirely false impression has been set up as to the actual cost of freightage. The committee holds out no hope of being able to set up by private enterprise any effective check against the power these colossal combinations, "whose financial resources are enormous and whose operations are world-wide." Even government action is recognized to be effective only within certain limits. The committee might, it is suggested, control freight, and fix fair distribution charges, but any attempt at a wider control would, it is considered, result only in diverting supplies.

While recognizing these limitations, and admitting that it disliked government control of industry, the committee is reluctantly driven to the following conclusions as the only two ways out of the present situation:

"1. Combined action amongst the consuming countries of the world through the economic section of the League of Nations.

"2. The production of substitutes and the adoption of alternative sources of power to such an extent that the supply will reduce prices to a reasonable level.

"It is essential," the report concludes, "that the production and distribution of substitutes should not be controlled by monopolists."

FINANCIAL NOTES

Recommendations for abolishing the office of Comptroller of the Currency and the creation of the office of Undersecretary of Treasury in charge of fiscal affairs were made by the advisory council of the Federal Reserve Board in a resolution adopted Tuesday. It is proposed also that the Undersecretary of the Treasury take the place of the Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board.

An exhibition for the purpose of displaying the products of foreign manufacturers is to be held in Algiers, Algeria, during April.

The French public invested 56,000,000 francs last year, or five times the amount invested in 1919. It is estimated. Of this 42,500,000 francs was in government bonds and 13,500,000 in industrial and bank securities.

The Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation will issue \$2,000,000 8 per cent 5 year convertible bonds to take over certain assets of the Van Sycken Speedometer Company. The proceeds of the note are also to take care of a current bank loan of \$200,000 of the Stewart-Warner Corporation, and to reimburse the treasury for capital improvements and earnings in the way of additional buildings, leaving \$1,000,000 in the treasury of the corporation. The offering is expected to be made in a few days by the Central Trust Company of Illinois and Hamilton & Company of New York.

Canada stands seventh among the nations of the world as a shipbuilder, with 170,825 gross tons under construction, it is reported. The tonnage turned out from Canadian shipbuilding plants during 1920 is estimated at approximately 200,000 deadweight tons.

The leather industry in Austria is working to 25 per cent of capacity, paper factories to 23 per cent and chemical and textile plants to 15 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively. Lack of raw materials in iron industry has reduced workings to 35 per cent of normal. Daily needs of country in coal are estimated at 4,000 tons, of which only 43 per cent is available.

The London Bankers' Magazine says representative securities on the London Stock Exchange in December last reached the lowest prices in 12 years.

The London Daily Mirror says a majority to British newspapers are being run at a loss as a result of increased cost of paper and labor and that they face a serious situation.

DIVIDENDS

Directors of the Ajax Rubber Company, Inc. have passed its dividend. The last payment three months ago was \$1 a share and three months prior to that \$1.50 a share, the \$6 a share per annum rate having been paid up to that time since 1917. In connection with the passing of the dividend it will be recalled that the annual report issued for the last fiscal year showed an actual loss for the 12 months of approximately \$177,000. Obviously in the face of this showing the management did not feel warranted in continuing the \$1 share quarterly dividend.

The Texas company has declared regular quarterly cash dividends of 3 per cent, payable March 31 to stock of record March 11.

The Continental Can Company has declared usual quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on its common and preferred stocks, payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

The Pierce Oil Corporation has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 19.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Slight advances were registered in the wheat market yesterday, despite early setbacks. March opened at 1.65 and closed at 1.57 1/2, and May opened at 1.55 and closed at 1.57 1/2. Corn advanced with wheat, opening 1/2 cents to 1 1/4 cents off, but closing slightly higher, with May at 70 1/2 and July at 72. Hogs and provisions displayed strength. May rye 1.41 1/2, July rye 1.23 1/2. May barley 62 1/2, May pork 21.20, May lard 12.15, July lard 12.47 1/2, May ribs 11.37, July ribs 11.75.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows \$5,043,759,585, a decrease of 21.6 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 21.2 per cent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Fifteen-Year 6 1/2% Secured Gold Bonds

Dated February 1, 1921 Due February 1, 1936

Interest payable February 1 and August 1

Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500 each

Secured by deposit with the Trustee of \$60,000,000 The Pennsylvania Railroad Company General Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, Series "C", due April 1, 1970, and \$6,000,000 Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company General Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, Series "A", due April 1, 1960.

Price, at market about 99 1/4 and interest

To yield about 6.58 per cent.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON 7. 18 Broad St. NEW YORK

FLUCTUATIONS OF
FRANC EXCHANGES

Popular Interest in These Quotations of Money Rates Is No Longer Confined to the Experts and Financiers in France

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The question of the rate of exchange has become one of the leading popular features in the French newspapers and is no longer confined to experts and financiers. The slightest deviations are followed with great interest.

Precisely because of the extreme variability of the franc. The daily quotations only represent the closing prices. During the day the franc moves up and down in the most disconcerting fashion. One particular day may be given as an example. A pound sterling in the morning was offered at 50. At the end of the day it stood at 54.65. The dollar, likewise, began at 13.75, and in the course of the afternoon went to 14.24.

If day is compared with day, the same violent movements are seen. A pound sterling is at 54.44 and on the morning is at 52.44, while the day after it rises to 53.86, and then bounds to 55.14. The dollar shows precisely the same up and down, though, on account of the figures being lower, they do not show so conspicuously.

Precisely because of these changing tendencies it is difficult to form an opinion about the real tendency of the franc. There are many symptoms which would indicate that the franc will increase in value. Both England and America now have a real interest in increasing the purchasing capacity of the continent. These needs must tend toward the restoration of the franc but on the other hand needs will not create the desired state of affairs. Measures to be taken in that direction are only yet being studied.

It is pointed out in banking circles in Paris as a fact to be carefully noted that the commercial balance in favor of England, taking into account invisible exports, is over \$100,000,000 and the balance of the United States nearly \$3,000,000,000, while the commercial balance still remains against France to the extent of 13,000,000,000 francs. The fiduciary circulation in France is, far from being reduced, likely rather to be increased. When these matters are taken into consideration it would seem that no immediate and durable recovery of the franc is possible.

Then it follows that the recent ameliorations are the result of speculative movements. International financiers believed that as a result of the Paris conference and other conferences in prospect the question of reparations would be settled. France would receive some real German payments and her credit would accordingly rise. Whether these hopes are well founded remains to be seen. If the franc depends upon political fluctuations of opinion then its value is built upon shifting sands. The franc for some time will vary according to the belief in Germany's capacity and willingness to pay indemnities and the belief in England's readiness to help France to realize her claims.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Friday	Thursday	Parity
Sterling	\$3.86 1/2	\$3.84 1/2	\$1.3665
France (French)	.0721	.0709	.1929
France (Belgian)	.0718	.0711	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1657	.1652	.1930
Liège	.0764 1/4	.0763	.1930
Guilford	.2402	.2403	.4029
German marks	.0161 1/2	.0159	.2380
Canadian dollar	.87 1/2	.874	....
Argentine pesos	.3458	.3554	.4285
Pesos	.1387	.1392	.1923
Swedish kroner	.2225	.2230	.2580
Norwegian kroner	.1725	.1745	.2580
Danish kroner	.1810	.1810	.2580

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS

NEW YORK, New York—Within the next 10 days active negotiations will be begun looking toward the funding of \$25,000,000 of Canadian Government 5 per cent notes which mature on April 1 next. It is regarded as improbable that a new issue will be put out, although should the securities markets as a whole improve, one might be. The Canadian Government is reported to have purchased more than half the outstanding notes and it may decide to pay off the remainder of the issue on the maturity date.

CALL FOR SALARY
OF BANK HEADS

Comptroller of the Currency Urges That Stockholders Get List to Reduce Inequalities

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Included in the order of the Comptroller of the Currency calling for a statement of the national banks on February 21 is a request for the amount of the salaries of the bank officers. This action follows a recommendation contained in the latest annual report of the comptroller in which he said figures in hand indicated a wide variation in the salaries paid by the different banks. In some instances the report said that some large banks paid comparatively small salaries, while small banks paid comparatively large salaries. These inequalities would probably exist to a much less extent if the stockholders of all banks were informed, he says, and recommends that Congress enact legislation to provide that an annual statement of the salaries paid the leading officials be mailed to each stockholder.

The report adds that the same conditions obtain in other corporations as well as in banks.

The call just issued reads in part: "Item 58. Aggregate amount of salaries or compensation paid by this bank to chairman of board (if any), president, vice-presidents, cashier and assistant cashiers for month of January, 1921, —; annual pay of all these officers at January, 1921, rate of pay —. Number of these officers on date of this report was —."

"Item 59. Aggregate amount of salaries or compensation paid to all other employees of the bank for month of January, 1921, —; annual pay of these employees on basis of January, 1921, rate of pay —; number of these employees on date of this report was —."

One table in the last report gives the salaries of national banks with resources of \$100,000,000 or more and is as follows:

is as follows:				
	President	Vice-president	Cashier	Assistant cashier
\$50,000	(15) \$457,500	\$15,000	(33) \$286,300	....
\$75,000	(10) 330,000	12,000	(16) 110,000	....
\$100,000	(6) 122,000	12,500	(11) 75,000	....
\$75,000	(10) 225,000	8,000	(8) 47,000	....
\$105,000	(29) 418,500	8,500	(29) 124,100	....
\$150,000	(4) 144,000	15,000	(5) 20,500	....
\$75,000	(6) 157,000	0,000	(5) 41,800	....
\$30,000	(1) 140,100	12,500	(3) 28,500	....
\$75,000	(12) 247,000	10,000	(10) 57,000	....
\$100,000	(4) 112,000	12,000	(7) 27,500	....
\$35,000	(6) 111,000	10,000	(8) 49,000	....
\$75,000	(7) 128,000	12,000	(10) 60,100	....
\$60,000	(7) 145,000	14,000	(11) 90,500	....
\$2,000	(15) 178,750	25,000	(6) 34,500	....
\$100,000	(8) 159,000	12,000	(10) 66,500	....
\$35,000	(19) 274,500	10,000	(11) 38,300	....
\$68,232	(3) 83,000	10,000	(3) 24,800	....
\$80,000	(6) 115,000	10,000	(8) 46,500	....
\$30,000	(10) 244,000	18,000	(6) 48,000	....
\$42,000	(5) 66,000	12,000	(5) 25,200	....
\$75,000	(27) 20,100			

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FIFTH AND FINAL TEST MATCH OPENS

English Cricket Team in Sydney Makes 204 Runs—Australians Score 70 for Two Wickets When Stumps Are Drawn

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, SYDNEY, New South Wales (Friday).—The fifth and last cricket test match between the Australians and the Marylebone Cricket Club was opened here today. Batting first, the Marylebone Cricket Club made 204 runs and when stumps were drawn the Australians had made 70 for two wickets.

J. W. H. T. Douglas sent in J. B. Hobbs and Wilfred Rhodes to open the innings, but the latter was soon disposed of by the Australian wicket-keeper, whose catches behind the stumps mark him out as one of Australia's best men. Hobbs stayed long enough to score 40, and then between the first and second intervals of play, six English wickets fell for the addition of about 100 runs.

F. E. Woolley alone distinguished himself and made 53, but Douglas carried out his bat for 32 by means of regular stonewall tactics. A comparatively fast rate of scoring alone lent merit to the English innings. The Australians made a poor start, losing both W. Barnes and H. C. Collins by the time 22 had been scored, but then C. G. McCartney and J. M. Taylor put on more than 50 in less than 30 minutes before the play ceased.

HOLD GAMES FOR THE IRISH CUP

First Round of the Senior Association Football Competition Held in Belfast and Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, BELFAST, Ireland.—The first round of the competition for the Irish Senior Association football cup was held January 29, there being four cup ties in Belfast and one in Dublin. In Belfast there was a big surprise, as Distillery, a senior club, was defeated unexpectedly on the Cliftonville ground by Forth River, one of the Irish Intermediate League clubs. There was only one goal registered in the course of the match, this being scored in the second half by James Davidson. On the run of play Distillery should, at least, have drawn. Linfield had a comparatively easy victory over Cliftonville, and won by 2 goals to 0, one of these points being scored in each half by Richard McCracken and Mervyn Scott. The former's goal was from a penalty kick, but it was later criticized as there did not seem much call for the referee's decision.

The Glentoran men had some difficulty in defeating Belfast United, as it was only by 2 goals to 0 that they emerged successful. In the first half James Duffy scored for Glentoran and Thomas Rennie equalized. In the latter half, John Scraggs gave Glentoran the lead from a penalty shot which the United goal keeper partially stopped, the ball rolling through his hands into the net.

The Queens Island and Brantwood match at the former's ground was won by Brantwood by 2 goals to 1. In the first half Thomas Cusson and James Taylor scored for Brantwood and William Clarke reduced the lead by the aid of a penalty kick. Brantwood winning, as mentioned, by the odd goal in three. Bohemians and Shelbourne met in Dublin and the result of 90 minutes' hard football was a goalless draw. The teams must meet again to decide which will meet St. James' Gate at Dublin in the second round.

SCOTLAND TO MEET IRELAND AT SOCCER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—On the same day as the Rugby men of Scotland will be doing battle at Dublin, today, the soccer football representatives of the land of Bruce and Bannockburn will also be playing against Ireland at Belfast. Scottish sportsmen are hopeful of bringing off a "double event." Association football is not at its best in the Green Isle at the present time, and whatever team Ireland may put forth for the game, certain it is that to have any chance of success the Irishmen abroad, or rather away from the homeland, will have to be freely called upon to give his aid.

Last season, when this game was played in Glasgow, there were only four home players in the Irish eleven; the others being hailed from English and Scottish clubs; and yet so easily was Scotland's success obtained that there was no real competition to the game. It is not at all unlikely that Ireland will come to Glasgow for three of her players, both the Rangers' backs, Robert Manderson and William McCandless, and for the Celtic's little forward, Patrick Gallagher. Both Manderson and Gallagher played last year, but even in Glasgow they could not overcome the Scottish opposition, the strength of which lay at halfback, where James Bowie, Rangers, Wilfrid Law, Newcastle United, and J. E. Gordon, Rangers, were on duty.

It is going to be a big surprise should Scotland lose. Not that there is any prospect of Scotland having a great side this season, even with

Anglo-Scots included. There are many good players in Scotland today, but generally the quality is not high, and the best are not so good as they used to be. Indeed, it is not an uncommon thing for men to secure "caps" nowadays who one time would never have had a chance of obtaining them. That applies to practically all positions, with the exception of goal, for which there is a host of really fine players in Scotland. The Scottish selectors do not need to go to England for a goalkeeper, and it is safe to say that Kenneth Campbell, Patrick Thistle, will go to Belfast.

Now that Alexander McNair is dropped it is going to be a difficult matter to fix upon fullbacks of ability, though it may be that the men ultimately fixed upon for the big event, the international with England, may be able to show that they only needed the opportunity to show their ability. As for halfbacks, there are none either in Scotland or in England with a Scottish qualification who are really above the level of good club men.

There is a better standard as regards forwards, and a growing disposition to trust the men belonging to home clubs rather than fly to England for Anglo-Scots, as was done last year when three of the five front-line men were taken from English clubs. The history of the match is not by any manner of means favorable to Ireland, for of the 32 games hitherto played Irishmen have won only twice and there have been three draws. It is significant, however, that two of the draws were played on the occasion of the last two visits to Ireland, namely, in 1919 and 1914. Some home scores have been run up by the Scots. Once they got 11 goals, once 10, once 9, once 8, and twice 7, and in the series 131 goals have been scored by Scotland and only 27 by Ireland.

This will be Ireland's second match of the season. She has already played England and lost the match by 2 goals to 0 at Sunderland, not a bad result at all.

FRANCE EXPECTS TO BEAT WALES

These Two Countries Scheduled to Meet in Rugby Football Contests at Cardiff Today

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The national Rugby football teams of Wales and France will be in opposition at Cardiff today, when a mighty struggle for supremacy is anticipated. The two countries first met on the rugby field in 1908, at Cardiff, and the Frenchmen have been defeated every time. Now, however, in view of many recent happenings, it would seem that the sequence of victories is about to be broken.

The team that France will put in the field will doubtless be the strongest that has ever represented her. Only recently the French Chantier triumphed grandly at the expense of the Scottish Thistle, and the memorable victory of the tricolor at Inverlath was effected, it must be remembered, without the services of Adolphe Jaureguy, Philippe Struxiano, and Robert Thierry, who are placed at the very top of France's best. To further justify French optimism concerning the encounter, Wales has made a poor showing since the 1920-21 international campaign. Soundly defeated by England, and later losing at home to Scotland, the Welsh fifteen has failed to uphold the magnificent traditions of the past.

To reason on form when endeavoring to specify the probable winner of a football match is at all times a futile procedure, and only one thing can be surmised about the Wales-France clash. France will go on the field confident, not too confident, it is to be hoped, that what she has done in the past she can repeat, and the Frenchmen may be relied upon to give of their very best whether they win or lose. As regards the composition of the French team, it is hardly likely to differ greatly from that which was successful against Scotland, although won by 19 points, as played in Edinburgh, the well-known French skipper, Jaureguy, and Thierry. The inclusion of these excellent players should impart additional strength to an already strong side.

Jean Clement, who played a sterling game against Scotland, will assuredly be the fullback against Wales. The irreparable loss, which is a very fast section of the French team, will probably be comprised of Jaureguy, who, should he play, will displace Jean Lobes, on the right, and Raoul Got on the left, with François Borde and René Carbas as right and left center respectively. Connecting these men with the forwards may be seen Struxiano and Eugene Billac, whilst the pack itself will probably be much the same as that which played against Scotland. If Robert Thierry be available, it will be a difficult matter to know who to drop of Raymond Bernurier, Jean Larrieu, Gilbert Coscol, Jules Pons, Maurice Biraben, Paul Lasserre, Jean Boube, and Auguste Vakue.

GARDNER NOT ON TEAM
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—R. A. Gardner of this city will not accompany the United States golf team that sails for England in May to compete in a British amateur golf championship tournament, it is announced. Last year Gardner was runner-up in the English tourney. Requirements of business will force him to confine his tournament play to the United States national, western, and Chicago championships, it is said.

OPEN ASPECT IN SWISS FOOTBALL

Three French Swiss Teams Stand Practically on an Equality After Games on January 30

SWISS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE

FRENCH SWITZERLAND			
Etoile	W. D. L. Pts.		
Servette	6 2 12		
Cantonal	6 1 13		
Chaux-de-Fonds	4 2 19		
Lausanne-Sports	2 5 9		
Genève	2 4 8		
Fribourg	2 3 7		
Montreux-Sports	2 1 9		

CENTRAL SWITZERLAND			
Bienne	W. D. L. Pts.		
Old Boys	6 2 14		
Young Boys	5 4 14		
Berne	4 4 12		
Nordstern	4 3 11		
Aarau	2 5 9		
Lucerne	2 2 6		
Bale	1 2 8		

EASTERN SWITZERLAND			
Grasshoppers	W. D. L. Pts.		
Winterthur	5 1 11		
Blue Stars	4 2 10		
Saint-Gall	4 2 10		
Neumünster	2 5 9		
Young-Fellows	1 7 6		
Brühl	1 0 2		

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Switzerland.—In the three sections of the Swiss association football championship the situation remained very open after the games on January 30. In French Switzerland three teams, Etoile, Servette, and Cantonal stood practically on an equality. In central Switzerland Young Boys were serious rivals of the two leaders, Bienne and Old Boys, whilst in eastern Switzerland Winterthur was therefore particularly interesting in every section. In French Switzerland only two games were played on the date mentioned, these resulting as follows: Cantonal 3, Lausanne 1; Chaux-de-Fonds 5, Montreux 1.

The first-mentioned match was a replay, the previous encounter, which was won, 3 to 2, by Cantonal, having been annulled by the football committee. The Cantonal men, however, were winners on the second meeting and thus managed to stand on a level with Servette. It may be noted, moreover, that Cantonal will have the advantage of meeting at home both Etoile and Servette. At Villeneuve, Montreux made a good stand against Chaux-de-Fonds up to half-time, but finally lost to its adversaries, who were the better finishers.

In central Switzerland the three matches played January 30 resulted as follows: Bienne 0, Aarau 0; Basle 3, Bern 0; Young Boys 2, Old Boys 1. It will be seen that neither of the leading sides came off victorious. Aarau put up a splendid resistance against Bienne, and Old Boys, who during the second half lost one of their best men, were obliged to concede two points to Young Boys. In eastern Switzerland the match between Brühl and Neumünster was postponed, the two matches played resulting as follows: Winterthur 3, Zurich 4; Blue Stars 3, Young Fellows 0.

The match between Winterthur and Zurich was particularly hard fought. Zurich held the mastery throughout the first half and scored 4 goals. On the resumption, however, the game underwent a complete change and Winterthur attacked continually, goals coming at regular intervals. Such a recovery speaks well for Winterthur and assuredly Grasshoppers will need to look to their laurels. As in the first round, Blue Stars had the best of their match with Young Fellows, and thus at a bound jumped from sixth to third place.

SCOTTISH CURLERS VICTORIOUS AGAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—In the third test match between the Canadian curlers, at present touring in Scotland, and the Scottish team, victory again went to the home players, after a keen and exciting contest. This match, like the first, which Scotland won by 19 points, was played in Edinburgh, and in between these two fixtures the Canadians were victorious at Manchester, where they won against England by 50 shots. The following were the scores in the third test match:

SCOTLAND		CANADIANS	
W. Brown	W. C. Chambers		
G. S. Wilson	T. Henderson		
R. Brown	R. M. Taylor		
R. Welsh, skip	R. Hicks, skip		
Score—Scotland 21; Canadians 13.			
A. Clark	T. Lowe		
L. Jackson	P. W. Robbins		
T. R. Murray	P. H. Douglas		
W. K. Jackson, skip	S. T. White, skip		
Score—Scotland 25; Canadians 12.			
A. J. McLeod	J. B. Stewart		
J. F. Ross	J. Foley		
J. Gourlay	W. Lambton		
J. McLeod, skip	H. J. Alrith, skip		
Score—Scotland 23; Canadians 15.			
G. D. Johnston	H. F. Adams		
G. D. Johnston	G. Patterson		
T. A. Gentles	J. J. Turnbull		
J. Hay, skip	W. H. Semple, skip		
Score—Scotland 22; Canadians 17.			
C. C. McGeoch	W. McKennie		
T. Ballantyne	A. H. Purford		
James McGeoch	E. D. Calvert		
M. Hunter Kennedy, J. A. Johnson, skip			
Score—Canadians 28; Scotland 12.			

H. DE BURGH WINS NAVY RACKETS CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALETTA, Malta.—Commander H. de Burgh, of the Royal Navy, scored a magnificent win in the annual rackets competition recently held here for the challenge cup presented

by Prince's Club. The tournament was open to members of the British Mediterranean fleet, and was productive of some sterling play. Commander de Burgh's excellence as regards rackets play is well shown by the fact that, in the three matches which he played and won, he scored 140 aces to 45, his games record standing at 9 for and 1 against. Amongst the competitors who lost to the winner was Lieut. J. C. Leach, Royal Navy, who had previously carried off the navy rackets championship on two occasions. The final round of the tournament was contested by Commander de Burgh and Commander V. S. Butler, Royal Navy, the latter, despite a gallant struggle, being defeated by 3 games to 0. The scores were 15-3, 15-6, 15-5.

MAINGOT WINS A NARROW VICTORY

C. Faroux, Former Champion, Loses the French Billiards Title in Tournament in Paris

FRENCH NATIONAL THREE-CUSHION BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP			
W. L. Pts. P.C.			
Jacques Maingot	5 0 250 1,600		
Charles Faroux	3 2 247 480		
Rene Sollet	3 2 234 400		
Arthur Stahl	1 4 212 200		
Georges Balmet	1 4 204 200		
Alexandre Potreau	1 4 202 200		

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The national amateur three-cushion championship of the Fédération Française des Amateurs de Billard, the governing body of billiards in France, was held recently, and concluded in a narrow victory for Jacques Maingot over Charles Faroux. The result came somewhat in the nature of a surprise, for Faroux, who won the championship in 1912 and 1914, was looked upon as very likely to repeat his former successes. The tournament, from beginning to end, was very closely followed by French billiards enthusiasts, and the winner, who made a favorable impression, well deserved his victory. The tournament was held in heats, the first of which served to encompass the defeat of Norman Goodsell—a player who was looked upon as likely to go far toward winning—Robert Lacroix, Marcel Lacroix, Amédée Lapeyre, Maurice Wolinnet, Maurice Dumartin, Georges Dussaud, and Charles Guillemin. These preliminary heats were played for 40 points, but the final round was slightly longer, matches being for 50 up. Six players qualified for the final round, the two actual finalists being, as mentioned, Jacques Maingot and Charles Faroux. This pair provided the closest of close matches, Faroux, who scored 47, losing by only three points. No records were broken or even approached in the course of the tournament, breaks of 15 and 13 remaining as best for the world and France, respectively.

WASHINGTON TIES FOR SECOND PLACE

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

College	W. L. Pts. P.C.
California	8 1 388
Stanford	6 3 368
Washington	8 4 368
Oregon	6 4 360
Washington State	1 7 125
Oregon A. C.	0 10 000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington.—University of Washington basketball team won two straight from Washington State College Tuesday and Wednesday, 54 to 21, and 28 to 12 at Seattle. Both games were clear walkaways, the Cougars being unable to approach Washington's basket.

The first night Washington made 25 baskets to their opponents' 4, whose other points were gained on converted fouls. In the first half J. B. Friel made one lone basket for the Cougars. The next half Washington State came back with a new system, but this was solved after the first four minutes and the scores again rolled in so plentiful for Washington that Coach Clarence Edmondson changed his entire team to substitute.

Wednesday neither team showed a good eye for the basket, although both started fast with the Cougars showing better than the night before. Easy shots were missed and each side displayed poor teamwork. Washington seldom gave the opponents a chance to shoot and those that were attempted usually went far and wide. The win of Washington's fourth straight basketball victory and the sixth on the local floor. The summary:

FIRST GAME		WASHINGTON STATE	
Talbot, Bakke, if...	fg. Melvor, Loomis	Lewis, Summy, if...	fg. Sorenson, King
Seiky, Frankland, if...	fg. Sorenson, King	Seiky, Frankland, if...	fg. Sorenson, King
Bryan, Gardner, if...	fg. Sorenson, King	Bryan, Gardner, if...	fg. Sorenson, King
Crawford, Nicholson, if...	fg. Sorenson, King	Crawford, Nicholson, if...	fg. Sorenson, King
Score—University of Washington 54, State College of Washington 21. Goals from floor—Talbot 3, Talbot 2, Crawford 2, Lewis 2 for Washington; Cisma 2 for Washington State. Goals from foul—Talbot 4 for Washington; Melvor 3 for Washington State. Time—Two 20m. periods.			

SECOND GAME		WASHINGTON STATE	
Talbot, if...	fg. Melvor, Loomis	Lewis, Summy, if...	fg. Sorenson, King
Seiky, Frankland, if...	fg. Sorenson, King	Seiky, Frankland, if...	fg. Sorenson, King
Bryan, Gardner, if...	fg. Sorenson, King	Bryan, Gardner, if...	fg. Sorenson, King
Crawford, Nicholson, if...	fg. Sorenson, King	Crawford, Nicholson, if...	fg. Sorenson, King
Score—University of Washington 28, State College of Washington 12. Goals from floor—Talbot 3, Talbot 2, Crawford 2, Lewis 2 for Washington; Cisma 2 for Washington State. Goals from foul—Talbot 4 for Washington; Melvor 3 for Washington State. Time—Two 20m. periods.			

MUST DEVELOP YOUNG PLAYERS

Australasia Is Reported as Confident It Will Soon Win Back Davis Tennis Cup—Boys Need Professional Coaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—Australasian opinion cabled to Auckland just after the United States victory in the Davis Cup is reported as confident that the tennis cup will be brought back again before long. Most people who witnessed the Davis Cup contests here will find it difficult to share this confidence. To begin with, it is certain that N. E. Brookes has played his last Davis Cup match. He is still unsurpassed as a tactician and some of his form here drew deserved eulogies from supporters and opponents alike. Brookes showed only too clearly that he has not the speed of former days. Many of his shots were weaker than of yore, and he was slower about the court. His has been a wonderful career, the most wonderful, perhaps, in tennis history. He has been the chief agency in winning and keeping the Davis Cup for Australia, and now that his playing days are over, where is his successor to be found? No certain successor is in sight. G. L. Patterson promised to be the man, and may still be, but in his form during the last six months one is dubious about his future. He has splendid strokes, and one can easily believe that on his best day he is a magnificent player. On the other hand he is severely handicapped by the limitations of his backhand, and it is surprising that he has not done more to improve his play in this department. Then he is of the build that does not make for activity. Thirdly, a really first-class international player should be more consistent.

P. O'Hara Wood and R. W. Heath, the other members of the Australian team, are fine players, but no one pretends that they could have beaten W. T. Tilden 2d or W. M. Johnston, or even extended these players. Australasia's hope lies largely in the younger generation—in the youngsters now coming from the schools, who are in increasing numbers taking up the game and showing promise. But the United States has an enormous advantage. There is the far larger population to draw from—100,000,000 compared with 6,000,000 in Australia and New Zealand. There is also the proportionately greater interest taken in the game in America and the greater pains taken by players to improve their form. Tilden has been talking here about the advantages of covered courts for practice, to which he attributes much of his own success. Indoor tennis, he says, is growing in popularity in America. There are no indoor courts in Australia and New Zealand, and little or no professional coaching. Tennis is handicapped in Australasia because cricket is the national summer game. As in England, the secondary schools encourage cricket, and do not give tennis much consideration because it is not a team game.

Immediately after the Davis Cup contest, the New Zealand tennis championships were held. Members of both competing teams entered, and representatives of New South Wales also took part. The American players clinched their success in the Davis Cup matches by taking both the singles and doubles championships. Tilden went through the rounds of the singles without losing a set until he got to the semi-final, when N. Peach of New South Wales took the third set from him. Peach is a young player who jumped into prominence some months ago by defeating Brookes. Tilden won the match 6-3, 6-3, and then met W. M. Washburn, his teammate in the final. In a previous round Tilden had met and defeated Patterson in three straight sets 6-3, 6-3, 6-1. This was Tilden's third victory over Patterson in about six months, so there cannot be a shadow of doubt as to who is the better man. Brookes did not compete in these singles. He met Wood in the semi-finals and beat him 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, in a three-set match. Tilden beat Washburn in the final 6-0, 6-1, 4-6, 4-6, 6-3. Those former antagonists, Johnston and Tilden, United States, and Brookes and Patterson, Australasia, worked through to the final of the doubles championship. The Americans took the first set 6-4, after some even play, and the second set more easily, 6-1. The third set went to 8-6 in the colonials' favor, but they could not keep up their pressure, and the fourth set was won by the Americans, 6-4. Again consistency told, and there is no reason to suppose that if the pairs met again the result would be different.

Interviewed after the tournament, Tilden spoke frankly and interestingly of the local standard of play, and the need for coaching. "The standard in New Zealand is low, quite low," he said, "but you have a great number of boys who are keenly interested in the game, as I have discerned during the time I have been here, who, if given the opportunity, should make the basis of really first-class tennis in New Zealand. But that cannot be brought about unless the schools, the tennis associations, and the players themselves combine to make the scheme a success. You don't start the boys early enough. It seems that they do not now start until about 16, 17, or 18, but you want to initiate them at the age of 10 or 11. Why, there are any number of boys about who seem to be very fond of the game, but they never get a chance to play,

because the schools don't seem to go in for it, and the leading players don't seem to realize the tremendous amount of latent talent there is in the rising generation to improve the game. You must catch them young or you will never make great tennis players. "The main thing in any game is to start a boy right. In tennis you want to teach him the rudiments of foot-work, court position, the correct way to hold the racket, and he will develop the rest. I cannot lay too much stress on the value of coaching. Personally I have developed over a hundred players in my own country. You must insist that the schools recognize the game of tennis as a major sport."

Tilden proposed that the leading players in New Zealand should each "adopt" a boy, somewhere about the age of 11, and personally coach him.

MISS B. LOUGHRAN WINS JUNIOR TITLE

United States Figure Skating Championship Tourney Opens in Philadelphia Ice Palace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Miss Beatrice Loughran of New York proved a brilliant feature in the start of the United States fancy figure skating championship which opened at the Philadelphia Ice Palace yesterday. Nine skaters from New York, Boston, and other eastern cities competed. Miss Loughran won the United States women's junior school figure and free skating championship.

In the figure skating her best performance was the figure in which she used the backward change of edge. She also was good on the double threes. Her tracing was excellent and she had a good carriage. Miss G. T. Knott of Cohasset, Massachusetts, was second and only a short distance behind Miss Loughran with her all-round cleverness. She was best on the outside eight and on the inside loop she showed to even better advantage than Miss Loughran.

Miss Rosalie Knapp of New York, who finished third, put up a splendid performance in the inside loops. This is remarkable because this figure is usually regarded as the hardest of any of the school figures. Miss Knapp's turns were clean but she was erratic in tracing. Miss Ada Bauman of New York was fourth in this and did well. Mrs. M. Hill and Mrs. F. Kountz, of Pittsburgh, two of the best skaters in the country, were entered but were unable to come on for the championships. Miss P. P. Cabot of Boston, Massachusetts, was also entered but arrived an hour late at the ice palace. She may skate in some of the other events.

In the three-minute free skating event unofficial judging gave first place to Miss Loughran, second to Miss Knott, the New England girl; third to Miss Knapp and fourth to Miss Bauman. The judges virtually decided on the places in this order but no official announcement will be made until Sunday.

Mrs. T. W. Blanchard and N. W. Niles, of Boston, won the first prize in the skating carnival Thursday night. They are entered in the championships. In the men's junior school competition last night, G. F. Greensloot, of Boston, the youngest entry, showed far the best form by a fairly good margin. His tracing was good and the evenness with which he executed his figures carried him to the fore in the opinion of most of the experts. Raymond Harvey of New York was next best, displaying good form on the back eight and brackets but his inside looping was weak. O. P. Tatum, of Philadelphia, was much better in competition than he has been in practices. The other entries in this event were: Carl Bernde, Pittsburgh; C. L. Clay, Philadelphia; E. Josephson, New York; G. Palm, New York; C. A. McCarthy, Chicago. The men's junior event will be completed today with free skating.

HAMILTON SPRINGS HOCKEY SURPRISE

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Club	W. L. Pts. P.C.
St. Patricks	6 3 366
Canadiens	6 3 366
Ottawa	4 5 244
Hamilton	2 7 222

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HAMILTON, Ontario.—Hamilton sprang a big surprise in National Hockey League circles Wednesday night when it defeated St. Patricks by a score of 7 to 4. This threw the Canadiens and St. Patricks into a tie for first place in the second half of the championship series.

Leo Reiz, who has been a member of the Hamilton Tigers of the Canadian Hockey Association, made his professional debut for Hamilton and played a good defensive game. Mattie McCarthy and Roach were also members of the Hamilton Tigers when they won the Allen Cup in 1918. Hamilton clearly outplayed its opponents in Wednesday's game and should make things interesting for the Canadiens and Ottawa during the rest of the season. The summary:

HAMILTON		ST. PATRICKS	
Progers, Iw.....	rw, Dye		
Malone, McDonnell, c.....	c, Noble		
Coach, McCarthy, rw.....			
	Iw, Randall, Denny, Smylie		
Fatte, Carpenter, ld., rd, Cameron, Stuart			
Leiz, Couture, rd.....	ld, Cleghorn		
Hamilton, g.....	g, Forbes		
Score—Hamilton 7, St. Patricks 4.			
Goals—Malone 4, Progers 2, Roach for			
Hamilton; Denny 2, Noble, Cameron			
for St. Patricks. Referee—Cooper Smea-			
non, Montreal. Time—Three 15m. periods.			

MAJORITY CLAIMED
FOR DAYLIGHT LAWOpposition to Bill Seeking to
Repeal Massachusetts Statute
Registered at the Legislative
Committee's Public Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Asserting
that a large majority of the people,
having derived material benefits from
daylight saving, are in favor of con-
tinuance of the system, opponents
of the bill for repeal of the Massa-
chusetts daylight saving law presented
their side at a hearing before the
legislative committee on Legal Affairs.
Arguments were advanced in the name
of many commercial, industrial, labor,
civic and welfare organizations
under the general leadership of the
Boston Chamber of Commerce, great-
est stress being laid on the recreational
value of daylight-saving to the work-
ers.

As chairman of the daylight saving
committee of the Boston chamber, A.
Lincoln Filene, Boston merchant, pre-
sented the mass of the argument,
which was supported or elaborated
by other speakers. Mr. Filene particu-
larly urged the retention of the law
by the state in view of the work now
under way for the adoption of a federal
law providing daylight saving for the
entire standard time zone. He
asserted that the question is not at
issue between organizations, although
it may appear so by reason of a large
proportion of the public having to ex-
press their opinions through organiza-
tions.

"Our whole argument," Mr. Filene
said, "may be summed up in a short
sentence. We are convinced that an
overwhelming majority of the people
want daylight saving and that they de-
rive material benefits from the law,
and that such injury as may have come
to the minority which opposes the law
is not an unavoidable injury and with
proper adjustment can be elimi-
nated."

Reason for Opposition

Lack of uniformity in the law was
pointed to as the animus behind a
large amount of the opposition to the
system. The confusion which resulted
was blamed for the repeal of the na-
tional law and it was pointed out that
action cannot be taken by Congress
in time to provide a law for the eastern
zone this year. Mr. Filene ex-
pressed the conviction that state laws
would result in a general adoption,
paving the way for action by the Na-
tional Legislature.

The value of the suggestion that
concerns those employees with day-
light saving establish their own sys-
tem was discounted on the ground
that its necessarily large scale applica-
tion would be cumbersome. Mr. Filene
also submitted that the result of
such local action would be the same,
the farmers who assert their
labor stops work on factory time
meeting the same condition, and rail-
road schedules needing to be adjusted
to the change.

It was pointed out that so far as
Massachusetts is concerned it is an
industrial state, the monetary value
of its agricultural products being
about 2 per cent of the total produc-
tion. The farmers and farm workers,
it was said, represent approximately
5 per cent of the population of the
Commonwealth. Further, it was as-
serted that farmers themselves had ex-
pressed the belief that their work
could be adjusted to daylight saving
conditions.

Farm Production

"Farm production," Mr. Filene de-
clared, "is largely controlled by fac-
tors in no way connected with day-
light saving. The connection with day-
light saving, the monetary value of
its agricultural products being
about 2 per cent of the total produc-
tion. The farmers and farm workers,
it was said, represent approximately
5 per cent of the population of the
Commonwealth. Further, it was as-
serted that farmers themselves had ex-
pressed the belief that their work
could be adjusted to daylight saving
conditions."

In the course of the hearing two
telegrams were received, one report-
ing favorable action on the part of
the lower branch of the New Jersey
Legislature and the other reporting a
vote favorable to repeal in the lower
house of the New York Assembly.
Among those who appeared for the
retention of daylight saving was a
representative of the Massachusetts
Electric and Gas Association, who sub-
mitted that the loss in consumption of
gas and electricity to the company
was an economic gain to the con-
sumer. Rebuttal argument will be
heard Monday.

CHANGES IN PRISON
LAWS ARE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The
indeterminate sentence, parole system,
and segregation, are three important
remedial agencies which have aided
materially in improving the conditions
in the state prisons in California, and
if the effort now being made at the
Legislature to repeal the laws should
succeed it would be a backward step
for this State in its forward program.
J. A. Johnston, warden of San Quen-
tina, before an audience of the Com-
monwealth Club recently in this city,

made this statement in discussing the
indeterminate sentence law.

"What is the real purpose for pun-
ishment for crime?" said Mr. Johnston.
"It is that society should be protected,
and you can better society and pro-
tect society by reforming the individ-
ual. We employ agencies to re-
place ignorance with knowledge and
indolence with industry. We endeavor
to break the chains of the old land-
marks with our present prison meth-
ods, and it is not done with any idea
that we want to be easy with the
criminal. His cost to society is simply
appalling. We want to get at the root
so that we may give the man back to
society morally and physically
healed."

'NO POLITICS' ORDER
UPHELD IN CANADAEmployees of Canadian National
Railways Will Not in Future
Be Granted Any Leave of Ab-
sence to Stand for ParliamentSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In despite of the
findings contained in the majority re-
port of the Board of Arbitration con-
ducted by the Department of Labor to
inquire into the "no politics" order of
D. B. Hanna, president of the Cana-
dian National Railways, and the status
of the three men who are affected by
it, the president and his directors have
refused to deviate from their policy.
While making a concession in the case
of the three men, whose reinstatement
was recommended unanimously by the
board on the ground that they were
not properly acquainted with the "no
politics" order, the president states
that this concession does not in any
way change the attitude of the direc-
torate in the matter of future cases.
The men are to be reinstated with
wages for lost time, and J. Palmer and
A. E. Moore, who were elected to the
Manitoba Legislature, are to be
granted leave of absence without pay
to attend their parliamentary duties
during the life of the present Legisla-
ture. The president, however, says:
"There may be no minority opinion
to take this step in view of the con-
sideration made by the men that the in-
dividual employees concerned had acted
in ignorance of the views of the man-
agement in this question, and that a
semblance of official approval had
been given to their political candida-
ture by the fact that they had been
granted leave of absence with the
knowledge of officers that they were
to be candidates in the elections."

Position Restated
"The management, however, is only
prepared to take this action upon the
distinct understanding that the ques-
tion of policy involved is not in any
way affected. The management merely
withdraws its retroactive effect in so
far as the three men are concerned.
"That there may be no minority
standing let me again reaffirm our po-
sition that no employee can continue
in the service and accept nomination
from any political party, federal or
provincial. This is the policy laid
down by the directors in this matter
and our officers will be advised accord-
ingly."

The majority report of the board
recommended strongly against the "no
politics" order and advised the rein-
statement of the men. The minority
report, while agreeing on the latter
point, declared that the question of
permitting employees of the system
to run for Legislature or Parliament
was one for Parliament to decide.
In the meantime it held that the pres-
ident's order should stand.

"The president has the following ob-
servations to make with regard to his
findings: "The board of directors at
its meetings gave careful considera-
tion to these reports; and while not
accepting any one of them, desires to
point out that both the majority and
minority reports find that the granting
of leave of absence for political pur-
poses is a question that rests with
the management, the majority report
stating 'the management may refuse
leave of absence for proper causes if in
its opinion it would be against the in-
terest of the railroad,' and the minority
report states (referring to cases on
other railways), that 'it was shown in
each case that it was by special ar-
rangement, unsupported by any rule
or schedule obligations on the part of
the railway.'"

"The board of directors has felt all
along that it was quite within its
rights in deciding to withhold leave
of absence to enable employees to
become candidates for election or to
serve as members of parliament. Its
position is now supported by findings
of fact by both the majority and
minority reports.
"In view of the above the acceptance
of the men's proposal would be
merely agreement on the part of the
management that cases might arise
where the policy laid down could be
departed from. This would be leaving
open the very door it is desired to
keep shut."

So far as the Department of Labor
is concerned the matter is now closed.
If the employees are not satisfied with
the situation their only recourse is to
strike. In view of the reinstatement
of the men this they are not expected
to do. The next clash will occur when
another employee (acquainted with the
rule) undertakes to defy it and enter
the political arena.

INDUSTRIAL COURT OPPOSED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A measure
in the Massachusetts Legislature
which proposes the appointment of a
commission by the Governor to make
a study of the industrial court plan,
as now in operation in Kansas, was
vigorously opposed by organized labor
when it was the subject of a hearing
before the Committee on Labor and In-
dustries.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—
The Negro population of Boston was
announced yesterday as 16,362, an in-
crease of 2798 or 20.6 per cent. The
whites totaled 730,456, an increase of
14,790 or 11.4 per cent, and all others
1212.

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

HOMES AND FARMS
For suburban homes, summer homes and farms
near Boston or anywhere in New England.
New York State, New Jersey, Maryland, and
Florida send for our new catalog. CHAS. G.
CLAPP COMPANY, Old South Bldg., 204 Wash-
ington St., Boston, Mass.

FISHER HILL

FOR SALE—Brick house, southern exposure;
two rooms, three baths, new water heat, two-car
garage. W. Y. TRIPP, Owner, 205 Brookline
Ave., Brookline, Tel. Brookline 242.

GOOD summer case land for sale.
675 acres of level forest, heavy
loam soil. Adjoining the southern
boundary of the PANAMA SUGAR
CO., SALT LAKE CITY, and 4 1/2
miles from their sugar mill. The
road runs through property from
mill to port on coast. Perfect title
will be given. Price \$12,500 per acre.
For map or other information, apply
to W. M. TURNER, Esq., Port of
Chiriqui Republic of Panama.

Summer Bungalows
LOCATION East Weymouth, on Whitman's
Point, the faire south of Boston; high-class,
reticulated bungalow, 10 rooms, full bath,
easy payment plan; town water, flush toilet,
electric lights, lighted tennis court. The Christian
Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

OCEAN FRONTAGE (can sell lots), 180 acres,
state road, level ridge, wood lot good, etc.; \$2500.
EDWIN W. COOK, Weymouth, Cape
Cod branch (CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 204 Wash-
ington St., Boston). (Catalog free.)

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT
TO LET—One-half a house, Brookline, Mass.,
8 rooms, reception hall and bath, heat, contin-
ous hot water. Call Brookline 7360-M, or
Brook 5063-M.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED
TO LEASE, six months or more, 6 to 10-room
furnished house, vicinity San Mateo or Penin-
sula, M. R., 2201 Pacific Ave., San Fran-
cisco, Cal.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS
301 BEACON ST., Boston—One large,
warm, sunny room and one smaller one,
with table, board, and bath, suitable for
business men. MRS. MOORE, formerly
of Newbury St., Boston.

DAINTY furnished room, sunny,
clean; with or without kitchen privileges,
\$7.50 or \$10.00 weekly. HOWARD, 214 W. 21st
St., New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A Rare Opportunity

For a student (16 to 18) in girls' board-
ing school near Boston to pay part of her
expenses by helping in the school office;
Piano, Violin, Pipe Organ, College
Preparation and general housework. Term
opens next week. Write at once for de-
tails. F90, The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Position as companion by expe-
rienced attendant; would accompany one or more
ladies taking European trip. M. P.,
1107 47th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

EXPERIENCED—Woman, demobilized shortly;
prof. financial position, excellent ability,
reliability and general culture. NAB, The
Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

A RELIABLE colored maid would like light
work, half time; references. C-2, The Christian
Science Monitor, Boston.

GOVERNMENT—References; children not
younger than four years; city or country. Ad-
dress Apt. 29, 540 West 118th St., New York.

MUSIC

Boston Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Bos-
ton Symphony Orchestra gave its six-
teenth concert on February 25. The
program was as follows: The crash of
music of the concert hall it is lacking
in form. Such themes as there are are
not of distinction and often border
dangerously on the vulgar and com-
monplace. The orchestration does not
cover up the woeful lack of taste dis-
played in their selection. One asks:
Why did Mr. Monteux, a man so re-
markable for his refined taste, select
such a composition for performance
at a symphony concert? The crash of
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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

THE PRODUCING OF OPERA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

If the task of producing a modern play is arduous, the labor of operatic production is herculean. The singers have to attend rehearsals for the music as well as for the acting, and the orchestral rehearsals alone are very exacting. Then, the work connected with the scenery and costumes is as elaborate as that involved in a well-staged Shakespearean production, and the lighting of the performance is often intricate.

The strain upon a singer about to appear in an important rôle in a new opera is very great. First of all, he has his music and words to memorize, and if he is strange to the ways of opera production, he finds it hard at first to have to hear and yet ignore the voice of the prompter, who speaks every line, a little ahead of the singers. This mode of prompting prevails on the continental stage in all its branches, and actors are trained to it from the beginning, but in England and America actors in ordinary plays and musical comedies are only prompted when they need it. This, of course, would not be possible in opera, as it would mean a pause before the prompter could discern that his services were needed, and this pause, however short, would throw out the tempo and might plunge the orchestra into confusion.

Therefore the continental method of prompting, from a little box let into the center of the stage down by the footlights, is customary for opera all over the world, and singers have to get used to the still guarded voice proceeding from this box, and restrain their surprise at the accent, whatever it may be, in which the words are spoken. An operatic prompter has to be a good linguist, but it adds to the difficulties of an agitated singer when he hears his own language croaked in cavernous and guttural tones which to his bewildered mind bear little likeness to the words his memory has failed to supply. The English are notoriously bad linguists, but it behooves an opera singer to study French, German and Italian with intelligence and zeal, as to play a new part in a strange tongue and receive one's cues from foreign singers, who are perhaps themselves but slightly acquainted with any language but their own, is a task to make the boldest quail. When to this again is added the fact that conductors and stage managers are often foreign, too, and issue their instructions in a polyglot peculiar to themselves, the difficulties of the young English singer may well be regarded as appalling.

When Sir Thomas Beecham gave his first season at Covent Garden, most of the English singers in the cast, though well known on the concert platform, had had little experience of opera, and were unused to the ways of the stage. What experience they had had, had been according to the English rule of the stage, where stage directions are given as right and left of the actor. Abroad, stage directions are taken right and left of the spectator. The stage manager engaged by Beecham for the season was the well-known Herr Wink, who shares with Carl Fuchs the interesting distinction of a personal acquaintance with the Bayreuth productions as superintended by Wagner himself.

He brought the Bayreuth traditions to Covent Garden and zealously imparted them to the English members of the cast. But his knowledge of English, though good, was a little fitful and did not include a large acquaintance with that peculiar argot known as stage slang. Moreover, he invariably said "right" when an English producer would have said "left." The result was, not unnaturally, that the English actors gazed bewildered from R. to L., and back again, till sharply called up by the stage manager, who kept their eyes immovably fixed upon his baton. That they got through their difficult ordeal with so much credit is a fact to make an experienced actor wonder. Such an one would probably have declined to attempt any rôle under such conditions; but however strenuous their efforts may have been, the popular revival of opera in England speaks eloquently of their success.

Now that we have a few German singers trained in acting, we ought in time to establish a high standard of operatic production, for our stage work, as a whole, shows a conscientious ideal blended with that common sense which particularly distinguishes our nation. In Germany, opera, from the days of Wagner onwards, has shown an ever-increasing tendency toward bizarre exaggeration. It has been the fashion to admire the sweeping gestures of the Teutonic prima donna, whose arms swing from her shoulders as her voice swings off the note. This style of singing and acting has been called Wagnerian by many who have not taken the trouble to read Wagner's own dicta on the subject of operatic performance, and it has received its tribute of praise from the unthinking. Yet there are few German singers whose acting deserves for one moment to be compared with that of the Italians. In Italy, opera is the utterance of daily life. Italians go to their work singing operatic phrases. They eat between snatches of a favorite aria, and will shave and clothe themselves to the accompaniment of romances from a finely executed cadenza. When on the stage, they sing their operatic phrases with the freedom of experienced actors speaking dialogue. No country in the world can touch them for ease and

naturalness of operatic interpretation. In England a medium pace is held between the German and the Italian opera. Britons have neither the unwieldy attitudes of the one, nor the spontaneous grace of the other. For this reason English opera is still a little behind ordinary English stage performances, and in opera still prevail traces of those conventions which our spoken drama has succeeded in casting off.

All said and done, however, English operatic work is sincere. It is free from the smirk that occasionally prevails in France, and though it may lack a little of the fire and liveliness of Italy, it has a quiet sincerity which argues well for the future. English musical education is still neglected, and English singers have not the immense inspiration of singing to audiences who know the points of their work as well or better than they do themselves. Italians and Germans sing to an audience of connoisseurs, whereas the Englishman is either unduly spoiled by the indifference of the critical or chilled by infatigation. Moreover, the art of opera, never indigenous in England, since the days of Lawes and Purcell has been allowed to wither, except for artificial stimulus from abroad. Yet in spite of all disabilities, sufficient love of the beautiful in music has survived among enthusiasts to encourage a movement in the right direction which was made in the nick of time.

Though the Beecham Opera Company has had to plead for further funds, the "Old Vic" in London finds opera the most popular portion of its dramatic fare, and now that the people take it to their hearts, this elaborately beautiful form of art will find a way to make good its national footing. The trouble for years has been that the cost of operatic production has obliged managers to raise the price of seats. It cannot be run, as is an ordinary play, on one cast, appearing nightly. Singers of big rôles require a rest—and have to receive an adequate week's salary for perhaps no more than two appearances. In the case of famous artists the salaries are beyond belief. Then the chorus must consist of trained singers, the orchestra of trained players. One way and another, the cost is bound to be prohibitive to private enterprise. Yet, if the price of the seats is raised to meet this cost of production, only the moneyed classes can attend, and the audiences cannot be really representative of the bulk of the nation.

"Old Vic" has cut the knot, proving that where the opera itself is a work of art, a conscientious performance by young singers can attain a sufficient degree of merit to let the beauty of the music plead its own cause. The result is that appreciation of the work performed is not overshadowed by undue adulation of the performers, and a modest success is achieved well in keeping with the service of that art which we must love reverently—or not at all.

KORNGOLD OPERA IN VIENNA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—The great musical event of this season was unquestionably the first night of the new opera, "The Dead City," by Erich Wolfgang Korngold. Korngold is already known throughout the world, and this composition will certainly increase his fame. Even his earliest work, the pantomime entitled "The Snow Man," which he published while a boy, revealed a musical genius equipped with the whole range of the most modern means of musical expression.

But it was not technique alone which distinguished this youth, but rather a theatrical sense, absent from German opera since Richard Wagner. Korngold's operas, written with a mixture of strong feeling and shrewd calculation, with all the subtlety of climax and finale, are planned from the outset for the stage. For his latest work he has written a libretto based on Rodenbach's novel, "Bruges la Morte," from which it is true, the most delicate shades of feeling have disappeared, but which affords scope to a musician who has command over the most powerful, varied, and brilliant effects known in music.

Korngold received an ovation at the premiere. Reminiscences of Puccini, even of Lehar stole upon the ear; the sound of bells and of the organ mingled with those of the harp, celesta, xylophone, piano and the jazz drum of modern musicians. In the continuous flow of the orchestra fortissimo prevails, calling forth one unexpected effect after another; sometimes, it must be confessed to the detriment or suppression of the musical idea. But in his tremendous domain the composer disports himself in the full consciousness of youth. To realize his ambition he requires the support of a distinguished orchestra and of a body of artists to be found nowhere in German-speaking countries, save in the Viennese opera.

The double rôle of Marie and Mariella was played by Frau Jeritza, a singer of compelling talent and charm. Young, tall, slender and fair, with a glorious voice, Frau Jeritza is the shining light of Viennese opera. She is distinguished not only by her magnificent voice, but by her dramatic power. She was enchanting from her first smiling appearance to her last exit. Her partner was M. Oestvig, a Scandinavian whose fine form and voice have for some years past captivated all Vienna. The famous Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Franz Schalk, gave a spirited rendering of the score.

'L'ORACOLO,' AND 'LE COQ D'OR'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"L'Oracolo," libretto by Zanoni, music by Leon; and "Le Coq d'Or," libretto by Bielecki and music by Rimsky-Korsakoff. Presented at a popular matinee at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, February 18, 1921. The conductor of "L'Oracolo" was Mr. Morosani; the principal singers were Miss Bori and Messrs. Chames, Scotti and Rothier. The conductor of "Le Coq d'Or" was Mr. Bamberger; the principal singers were Misses. Scotty and Bérat and Messrs. Diaz and Didur, and the corresponding dancers were Miss Gail, Miss Rudolph and Messrs. Bonfiglio and Bolm.

NEW YORK, New York.—Important among the services rendered by the Metropolitan Opera Company to the public is the occasional presentation of one of its lighter programs as a special matinee at popular prices, the casts being the same as in the regular subscription performances. At a matinee of that sort, given on February 18, a one-act piece in Italian, "L'Oracolo," to which Antonio Scotti, the baritone, has brought renown, and a three-act piece in French, "Le Coq d'Or," which the company interprets as a cantata and as a ballet synchronously, were the bill.

Mr. Scotti pleased the audience with his study of Chim-Fang in "L'Oracolo," who, like Scarpia in "Tosca," is technically denominated a villain but for opera purposes is accounted something like a hero. He pleased his audience on this occasion with his impersonation of the oriental scamp, as he has on many another, not only in New York but also in a wide circuit of cities which he has visited the past two seasons with the little organization, a Metropolitan offshoot, known as the Scotti Opera Company. He is to show his Chinese genre portrait, now become really famous, further afield than ever before, report says, when he goes touring in repertory next fall, making a wide continental jaunt with it and going to San Francisco, where the scene of "L'Oracolo" is laid, for a whole fortnight's stay. Mr. Scotti's chief feminine associate at the popular matinee, Miss Bori, the soprano, though she failed to distinguish herself in acting her part, achieved a brilliant success in singing it. Truth to say, when she opened the window shutters and looked out upon the street, she seemed hardly to be a heroine belonging to the Chinese quarter of a city in the United States, but rather one residing in an old town in Spain. Her voice, richer in tone and more facile in execution even than in the years of her former American visits, had a sentiment which hearers must have felt, and gladly felt, corroborated not so much by the libretto as to that the (musical dictionary says Valencia) her bringing up.

The second half of the double bill, Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or," a Russian piece done in French, has been in the repertory of the company for three years and has always been presented upon a partitioned stage, with principal singers and chorus placed in stationary groups upon the sides and with pantomimists put in action in the middle. Accordingly, it has been regarded as a ballet rather than an opera. But no matter how its action is represented, whether as ordinary drama or as pantomime, it is to be thought of first of all as music. Wherefore the work of the brown-garbed artists at the right and left of the stage, who represent King Dodon and his courtiers and the Princess Shemakhan and her attendants by singing, counts for more than that of the fantastically arrayed performers in the central zone who characterize those two personages and their retinues by dancing and posturing. Of all the singing heard at the popular matinee, that of Mme. Scotty was perhaps the most noteworthy, as having a brilliancy that suits the glittering fairy tale upon which the libretto of "Le Coq d'Or" is built and a fluency that fits the composer's melodic style. As for the work of Mr. Bolm, Miss Gail and the others who represented the characters of king, princess and followers as dancers, little could be added to what has been said formerly.

A word or two might be said as to the right of the Metropolitan Opera Company to present "Le Coq d'Or" in the singing-dancing form. It is not the form intended by the composer, and there will always be those who hold that it does violence to him in spite of the pleasure it gives the public. Then, suppose the form to be without objection, then remains the origin of it to be considered. The idea of a pantomimic treatment of the action of the piece was conceived long ago by Michel Fokine and was applied by him in his European experiments in the ballet. The idea was borrowed by Mr. Bolm, who took part in the first Fokine presentations, and was brought by him to the United States. It has been said that Mr. Bolm when he prepared the piece for the Metropolitan Opera House three years ago merely reconstructed Fokine's scheme from memory; and the question has arisen whether in the process something belonging to Mr. Fokine was not unjustifiably appropriated. In reply, an other question has been asked: What right of possession can reside in a method of stage management? When we say "Le Coq d'Or," the argument runs, we are talking of a musical score composed by Rimsky-Korsakoff and a dramatic text adapted by Bielecki from a poem of Pushkin. The manager of an opera house, the apology continues, can take notice of but one ownership, which is that represented by the published notes and words.

The upshot of all discussion of the matter, then, seems to be that a Russian opera outside of Russia is wholly at the mercy of its interpreters, and that a form of production once invented for it belongs to everybody.

MARIA KOUSNEZOFF AT THE PARIS OPERA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The reentry of Maria Kousnezoff has been one of the notable happenings of the month at the Opéra. She is a remarkable prima donna and has received in "Aida" an ovation. This is the first time, it is understood, that she has appeared in this Verdi rôle—that is to say, the first time she has sung the part in French. In Italian she had already scored a success in "Aida" but she had now to learn it, very quickly in the French language. Maria Kousnezoff has a warmth and color of voice which makes her an ideal interpreter of Verdi opera and her stage presence is superb. There are some parts which seem to have been written for certain artists. Not always is sufficient care taken to find whether the voice and the music can properly be blended, and even at the Paris Opéra, where great discrimination is generally exercised, there have been some glaring examples of square pegs in round holes. All the more delightful is it to come across a vocalist who sings exactly what she should sing. She is also appearing in "Faust" and in "Thais." Thais is certainly another well-chosen part. Maria Kousnezoff herself believes that she is best in "Thais" and in "La Traviata." She is full of admiration for the conductor, Philip Gaubert, who is certainly a musician of exceptional talent and who controls the orchestra with admirable authority.

There is little that is new to signal about the present season of the Opéra. The production of the "Valkyrie" is the big event of the year and every performance of it—about once a week—is crowded. There is now a real hope that other Wagnerian pieces will be put into the repertory.

Two other operas, one new and the other old, break the monotony of a repertory too restricted and too oft repeated. One is "Vincenzo d'André," "Le Légende de Saint Christophe." It is given quite regularly, and heard again by the writer the other day, has certainly not lost its power to attract the public, nor does one's appreciation of it dwindle on a rehearing. It is one of the real things that have been done in opera during the past decade.

The other novelty—if the word novelty may be employed in respect of an old piece, so old as to have been forgotten—Le Rameau's "Castor et Pollux." This Rameau revival took place something over two years ago. It was hardly expected that the opera would enjoy so frequent a place on the boards. But it has appealed to the taste of the public and seems to have come back to stay.

Mr. Rouché, the director of the Opéra, has been explaining why he does not hear more new pieces or more new-old pieces. Those which are tried appear to make good. But not many are tried. The reason, according to the director, is that there is a very limited audience of real music lovers. He puts the figure at 10,000 in the whole of the Paris area. This means that if a new piece is produced not more than five audiences can be counted upon, however good it may be. When the Opéra has been filled five times the new piece is given to empty houses. The general public will not come unless something happens to catch its attention.

For the general public, therefore, old favorites have to be repeated. "Faust" of course stands first but "Thais" has now taken a high position in the regard of the public. There is another rather special public—the visitors to Paris—but there is no need for the management to cater to this class because the visitor will come to the Opéra in any event.

The impossibility in present conditions of producing fresh operas is clear. The cost is very high and it is not worth while unless a certain number of performances can be assured. What then is to be done? Mr. Rouché declares that there should be more effort to make known to the general public what the present-day composers are doing, to interest the general public, on which the Opéra, after all, depends for support, in new works.

NEW BLOCH SONATA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Ernest Bloch placed before the public a sonata in three movements for piano and violin at Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, February 20, producing it under the auspices of the Society of the Friends of Music, with Arthur Rubinstein, pianist, and Paul Kochanski, violinist, as the performers. Whether Mr. Bloch intends to keep the composition permanently as a study in chamber music, or whether he means hereafter to change it into a concerto or even a grand opera, he did not explain on the official program book of the hall. He will hardly cause surprise, however, if in the course of time he converts it into something besides a sonata, inasmuch as he brought out a while ago at an orchestral concert a work which in another form he had submitted in a chamber music competition, and with which he means hereafter to change it into a concerto or even a grand opera, he did not explain on the official program book of the hall. 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THE HOME FORUM

A Greeley Letter

New York, Feb. 18, 1921.
R. W. Griswold,
I have delivered my Lecture here, and got a few copies printed for my own use. I send you one by this mail, which you will keep out of the dirty hands of all type-stickers, for the present. I am going to repeat it at Newark a week from Monday evening, and, of course, don't mean to publish it yet, or before the first of April. But it has some good thoughts, and I would like a chance of trying it on to a Philadelphia audience, if I could get a right good one. Is this thing practicable? I know there are hardly a hundred persons in Philadelphia who know me, yet if one of your Lecture Associations should have a hole in their programme, they might call me to fill it, if suggested. Now, mind; I don't want a chance begged; I don't want to come to Philadelphia to lecture to a school-room full of loafers. But if the right thing is practicable within a fortnight or so, you will know it, and can arrange it. If not, say no more about it, but keep my Lecture close. If I come, I should expect to be paid my expenses at least, though that would be no object. What I want is a hearing. So much for fun: Now to business. Bleebe dunned me today to write sketches of the leading Editors of the Country for a new monthly periodical. I told him I would do it only with your co-operation—that I could rather lick you in solid writing, but in universal knowledge of men and things—in literary co-operation, you were boss, decidedly. Well, he agreed to write you today. Now, Grjs, I write to say; ask a fair price for doing it, and stipulate how it is to be done. I think about two pages to each person, and six editors to a number, would be the load. They will probably be illustrated. Now if this thing is to be done, it ought to be worth five dollars a biography or Portrait (to be divided between Sternhold and Hopkins) and it must be kept utterly a secret. If it is known to these persons who are doing it, it won't be done at all. The Blogs must be perfectly impartial and conscientious, or they will be driven and fall dead. This is all for once. Read my Lecture tomorrow evening. . . . Then give me a thorough criticism in one page. Yours,
—From the Correspondence of Rufus W. Griswold.

In the Warm Red West

Over the monstrous shambling sea,
Over the Celtic sea,
Bright Ariel-clouds then lingerest:
Oh wait, oh wait, in the warm red West—
Thy Prospero I'll be.
—Sidney Lanier.

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Kings and Priests Unto God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
MEN may claim to believe perfection a thing impossible of attainment, and yet, by their dissatisfaction with any condition short of it, reveal a hidden hope of its eventual gain. It is true, of course, that many philosophers have urged calm acceptance of evil along with good. "If you attempt to avoid disease, or death, or poverty," says even the usually wiser Epictetus, "you will be unhappy."
Fortunately, in spite of this pronouncement, human endeavors are constantly directed towards avoiding just those things. The success of all such endeavors naturally depends on the way in which they are made. It is, therefore, to be regretted that so much time has been spent in attempting to avoid evil, through the human mind—that is, either by the application of human so-called knowledge, or by exercise of the human will. For, considered merely from the standpoint of the human or carnal mind, Epictetus is right. Human methods are doomed to failure at the outset. Centuries of reliance on medicine, hygiene, and surgery, have failed to eradicate sickness and death, just as centuries of universal search for wealth have failed to abolish poverty. Just at present there may be observed a tendency to rely upon methods less confessedly material, and so we have systems for gaining health through the influence of the human mind, and other systems for gaining wealth through the influence of the human will, brought to bear in certain undesirable forms of salesmanship. In this connection the question, "Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature?" is applicable. "Taking thought" for the body, or for material riches, or for place and preferment, is as useless now as it always was, though it may employ the newest phrases in the vocabulary of the psychologist.

There is, however, one way out. There is one life-history in which disease, poverty, and death were all overcome, and one solution of the problem is in this case sufficient. Epictetus is proved incorrect in his conclusion the moment that the rules of the Science of Christianity are applied. Christ Jesus not only triumphed over every form of sickness, over all sense of lack, and finally over death itself, he explained his own methods, and left not only clear directions but positive commands that those following him should make works the proof of their understanding. The Way-shower made it quite plain that the work which he did was done because of his own understanding of the divine law, and not by virtue of any exclusive power accruing to himself as the Son of God. It is significant that in healing the sick of the palsy he said, "that ye may know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins," thus emphasizing both his own humanity as Jesus, and the fact that the healing of the Christ, replacing sickness resulting from sinful beliefs with the Truth of being, is applicable in earth as in heaven. It is also significant that no time-limit was ever placed on its application, so that those who came closely enough after Jesus' teachings to grasp his meaning, undistorted by ecclesiastical misinterpretations, did apply the Christ, Truth, in exact ratio to their comprehension of it.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 141): "In healing the sick and staining, Jesus elaborated the fact that the healing effect followed the understanding of the divine Principle and of the Christ-spirit which governed the corporeal Jesus. For this Principle there is no dynasty, no ecclesiastical monopoly. Its only crowned head is immortal sovereignty. Its only priest is the spiritualized man," and she adds, "The Bible declares that all believers are made kings and priests unto God." Thus she shows that there was nothing at all supernatural about it. Its healing effect followed the understanding of the divine Principle. Peter denied Christ thrice, and yet was afterward enabled to raise the dead. Paul, realizing his own human failings, yet wrote to the Corinthians that "we have the mind of Christ," and he, too, restored the dead to life. These marvels were the results of honest attempts on the part of Jesus' followers to give even as freely as they had received. When they occasionally failed, as in the case of the demoniac whom the disciples could not heal, and in Peter's attempt to walk on the water, Jesus reproached them, not for their presumption, but for the lack of faith which caused their failure.

There is no instance in which Jesus spoke a tolerant word for error of any kind, or advised peaceful submission to the evils of materiality in any form. The sick were not instructed to bear their pain with patience, since it was God's will, neither was their cure attempted either through impotent matter nor through the exercise of human will. The disciples' belief in lack—of bread or of fishes or of tribute money—was not met with the assurance that they might get along somehow by doing without and not paying their debts, nor with the suggestion that they use their superior mental abilities to get money from some one else. Instead, bread and fishes and silver were all obtained promptly, in the most unusual and yet in the most

innocent manner. Finally, when confronted with the belief in death, as in the case of Lazarus, Jesus did not merely condole with Mary and Martha in their grief, but fulfilled his promise that, by believing, they should "see the glory of God."

In every instance, then, Jesus proved that to avoid disease, death, and poverty it is only necessary to avoid fear and other forms of sin, and the result is not unhappiness, but happiness. Epictetus, therefore, is wrong. Christian Science shows that the thing can be done, provided only that it is done by relying on Mind instead of on mortal mentality, or its expression, matter. Therefore his untruthful statement may well be replaced by the trustworthy advice found on page 393 of the Christian Science textbook: "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man."

This statement is seen to be entirely in accord with the imperative one of Jesus: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

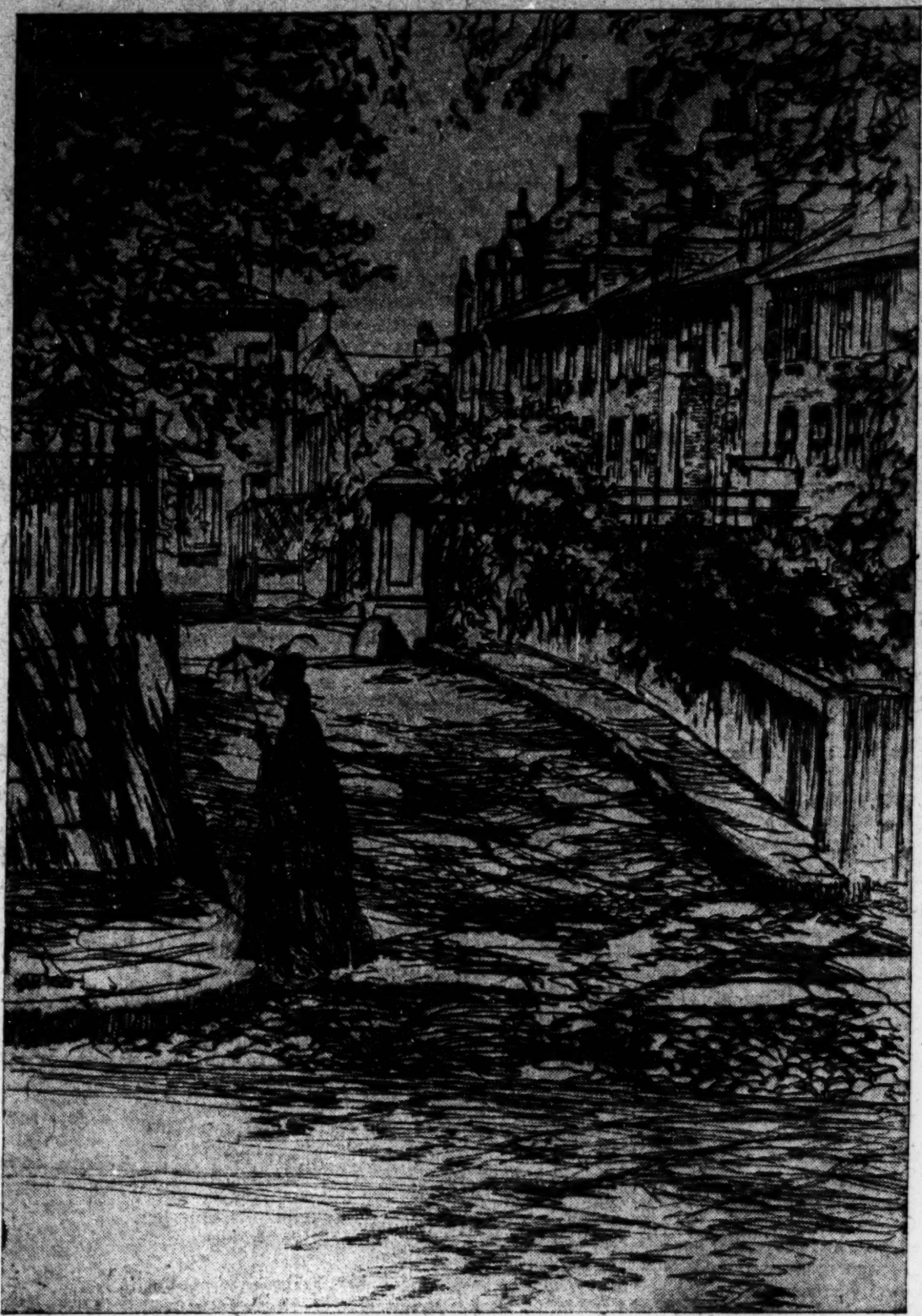
Before the Winter Goes We Go

Farewell: before the Winter goes we go,
Before the flush of Spring,
We leave the gardens flaked with foam for snow
Ere the larks dare to sing:
Farewell the long line of the violet hills
Beyond the yellow sand,
The wide brown level that the water fills
Between the sea and land;
The sea-birds call and cry
On abiding sands or dry,
Along the foam-fringed margins of the Bay;
We shall not see the splendor of July
Here—nor the longest day!
—Andrew Lang.

The Shrewsbury Regatta

The Shrewsbury people must have a regatta, and Squire Evans and Squire Mordaunt being asked rather early for subscriptions, and being acted on by their boys, sent very large ones. . . . Sir Jeremy Hicks and Sir Topham Shiner topped them at once, and the committee found themselves with half as much money again as they wanted. There was only one thing to be done: make a greater thing of it—a four-oared race for five-pound cups, and a pair-oared race for similar cups, open to all England.

Our young men had never thought of rowing, thinking there was nothing worthy of their skill, until the news of this came. It came first to the Evanses at breakfast, and Roland and Eddy were across the valley to the Mordaunts in ten minutes. They would row, of course. . . . For three quarters of a mile the struggle went on. . . . and then condition began to tell; Roland began to gain. Eddy did not see it at first; and when he did, he whispered the fact to Roland, who never changed his stroke. Aunt Eleanor, who was riding on the tow-path with her brother, gave a somewhat unfeminine shout when she saw her beloved Eddy's boat steadily pass that of the London coxswain. The Squire who rode with her, was in the wildest state of excitement. . . . Shrewsbury roared aloud in the fulness of its joy. Here was a boatful of their own lads, Evanses, Mordaunts, and Maynards, which had beaten in fair fight five of the pick of London's rowing chivalry. They might well roar, and indeed they did—"Stretton," Henry Kingsley.



"A Bit of Mt. Vernon Street, Boston," from the etching by C. H. White

Stately Mt. Vernon Street

In this quarter, built up after London models with local variations—Chestnut Street of architectural refinement, embellished with doorways that Bostonians term colonial; quaint Acorn Street, a single carriage-width and with a single line of old style toy houses; reserved Louisburg Square; narrow Pinckney Street of variegated architecture and gentility; stately Mt. Vernon Street mounting from the river over the hill to the State House Archway and, as Henry James whimsically pictures, "fairly hanging there to rest, like some good flushed lady of more than middle age, a little spent and 'blown'";—here in this mellow quarter, with the London flavor yet lingering about it, our Englishman remarked that, like Daniel Neal's "gentleman from London" a century back, he felt "almost at home" as he observed its character and its houses.

On Mt. Vernon Street the upper line of broad-breasted, spacious mansions of a past sumptuous style, set back from the public sidewalk in aristocratic seclusion, impressed our guest as the distinguishing note of the street. The fine old colonial mansion with pebble-paved courtyard, the third in the group of three houses next this block and just above Louisburg Square, the Englishman was told, was the first mansion-house that Harrison Gray Otis erected for his own occupation on the Copley purchase, and dates from about 1800. In Louisburg Square he was pointed to the central enclosure bedecked with tall trees, and toy statues at either end, as the place of Buxton's "excellent spring."—"Rambles Around Old Boston," Edwin M. Bacon.

A Day on the Pampas

The incidents and impressions recorded in the preceding chapter relate, as I have said, to the last year or two of my five years of life in the place of my birth. Further back my memory refuses to take me. Some wonderful persons go back to their second or even their first year; I can't, and could only tell from hearsay what I was and did up to the age of three. According to all accounts, the clouds of glory I brought into the world—a habit of smiling at everything I looked at and at every person that approached me—ceased to be visibly traced at about that age; I only remember myself as a common little boy—just a little wild animal running about on its hind legs, amazingly interested in the world in which it found itself.

Here, then, I begin, aged five, at an early hour on a bright, cold morning in June—midwinter in that southern country of great plains or pampas; impatiently waiting for the loading

and harnessing to be finished; then the being lifted to the top with the other little ones—at that time we were five; finally, the grand moment when the start was actually made with cries and much noise of stamping and snorting of horses and rattling of chains. I remember a good deal of that long journey, which began at sunrise and ended between lights some time after sunset; for it was my very first, and I was going out into the unknown. I remember how, at the foot of the slope at the top of which the old home stood, we plunged into the river, and there was more noise and shouting and excitement until the straining animals brought us safely out on the other side. Glazing back, the low roof of the house was lost to view before long, but the trees—the row of twenty-five giant ombu trees which gave the place its name—were visible, blue in the distance, until we were many miles on our way.

The undulating country had been left behind; before us and on both sides the land, far as one could see, was absolutely flat, everywhere green with the winter grass, but flowerless at that season, and with the gleam of water over the whole expanse. It had been a season of great rains, and much of the flat country had been turned into shallow lakes. That was all there was to see, except the herds of cattle and horses and an occasional horseman galloping over the plain, and the sight at long distances of a grove or small plantation of trees, marking the site of an estancia, or sheep and cattle farm, these groves appearing like islands on the sea-like flat country. At length this monotonous landscape faded and vanished quite away, and the lowing of cattle and tremulous bleating of sheep died out of hearing, so that the last leagues were a blank to me. . . .

Next morning I found myself in a new and strange world. The house to my childish eyes appeared of vast size; it consisted of a long range of rooms on the ground, built of brick with brick floors and roof thatched with rushes. The rooms at one end, fronting the road, formed a store, where the people of the surrounding country came to buy and sell, and what they brought to sell was "the produce of the country"—hides and wool and tallow in bladders, horsehair in sacks, and native cheeses. In return they could purchase anything they wanted—knives, spurs, rings for horse-gear, clothing, yerba mate and sugar; . . . salt and pepper, and oil and vinegar, and such furniture as they required. . . . A little distance from the house were the kitchen, bakery, dairy, huge barns for storing the produce, and wood-piles big as houses, the wood being nothing but stalks of the cardeon thistle or wild artichoke, which burn like paper, so that immense quantities had to be collected to supply fuel for a large establishment.—"Far Away and Long Ago," W. H. Hudson.

Swinburne's Walk on the Heath

So soon as the mutton had been replaced by the apple-pie, Watts-Dunton leaned forward and "Well, Algernon," he roared, "how was it on the Heath today?" Swinburne . . . now threw back his head, uttering a sound that was like the cooing of a dove, and forthwith, rapidly, ever so musically, he spoke to us of his walk; spoke not in the strain of a man who had been taking his daily exercise on Putney Heath, but rather in that of a Peri. . . . And rather than that he spoke would I say that he coolly and stately sang of his experience. The wonders of this morning's wind and sun and clouds were expressed in a flow of words so right and sentences so perfectly balanced that they would have seemed pedantic had they not been clearly spontaneous as the wordless notes of a bird in song. The frail, sweet voice rose and fell, lingered, quickened, in all manner of trills and roulades. . . . The whole manner and method had a strong element of oddness; but no one incapable of condemning as unmanly the song of a lark would have called it affected. I had met young men of whose enunciation Swinburne's now reminded me. In them the thing had always irritated me very much; and I now became sure that it had been derived from people who had derived it in Old Balliol days from Swinburne himself. One of these points familiar to me in such enunciation was the habit of stressing extremely, and lackadaisically dwelling on, some particular syllable. In Swinburne this trick was delightful—because it wasn't a trick, but a need of his heart. Well do I remember his ecstasy of emphasis and immensity of pause when he described how he had seen in a perambulator on the Heath today "the most BEAUTIFUL babble ever beheld by mortal eyes." . . . I suspect Watts-Dunton of having shared my lack of innate enthusiasm. But it was one of Swinburne's charms, as I was to find, that he took for granted every one's delight in what he himself so fervently delighted in. He could as soon have imagined a man not loving the very sea as not of doting on the aspect of babies and not reading at least one play by an Elizabethan or Jacobean dramatist every day.—"And Even Now," by Max Beerbohm.

Spring Delights Me Well

The beautiful spring delights me well,
When flowers and leaves are growing;
And it pleases my heart to hear the swell
Of the birds' sweet chorus flowing.
—Bertrand de Born.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1921

EDITORIALS

Disarmament

THE great war was not fought for nothing. No matter whose the match which eventually fired the train, the conditions precedent to the explosion were there or it could not have taken place. That these conditions were mental goes without saying: that they can be reproduced, in some form or another, is equally certain. What, then, the great war did was to force upon men a recognition of conditions which had previously escaped attention or been ignored. Today men are awake to these conditions, and if they are to be again permitted to breed war, the penalty will not be more terrible than the responsibility of the consenting parties. It is all very well for the man in the street to console himself with the reflection that he has no influence one way or the other, but this is a subterfuge. The world is made up of the men in the street. They elect the politicians, pay the taxes, make the guns and shells, and, when the time comes, fill the ranks. What they can do was shown, a week or so ago, when the workers in a F. I. A. T. factory, in Italy, declined to execute an order for war matériel. The action may have been crude, it may have been unjustifiable, but it disposes peremptorily of the argument of the helplessness of the individual.

The individual can always find a way of asserting himself if he is in earnest. The difficulty with the individual is that he is quite commonly prompted by no better motives than the man on whom he puts the blame. The mechanic in the political club denounces the armorer for his trade in arms and lives. But give sufficiently large wages to the mechanic, and he will promptly desert the factory of plowshares for the factory of swords. The opposition to great armaments has not usually come from Essen or from Woolwich, from Creusot or from Bethlehem. Here, then is an indication of why war follows war. It was put, with almost brutal directness, by an officer of the United States army, speaking, the other day, before the National Republican Club, in New York. "Looking at it now from a purely American viewpoint," he said, "disarmament for us would mean the abandonment of our financial superiority over the other nations of the earth. Are we willing to abandon it? That would be asinine kindness." As an argument the statement is riddled with lacunae, but as an indication of the temper which produces armaments it is irrefragable.

To begin with, every intelligent person knows that the disarmament which is being proposed today is only a partial disarmament: it would, indeed, be more correct to describe it as a reduction in armaments. Admiral Sims put the matter with his usual sound common sense when he explained that with the German fleet wiped out, Great Britain had no occasion to pile up her armaments, and that therefore an agreement between her and the United States was perfectly feasible; whilst, as every one knows, General Pershing has warned the world, with his uncompromising directness, that it can choose between two courses, peace, which means disarmament, or war and chaos. In saying this General Pershing does not, of course, mean that any nation is to scrap its armaments immediately, and leave itself at the mercy of every nation which fails to do the same: no one means that. But he certainly does mean that all the nations should instantly set to work to arrive at an agreement, on the subject of armaments, which would make the possibility of war an ever decreasing one.

It might have been imagined that the present condition of things in the world would have sufficed to convince anybody of the exact value of the financial supremacy to be acquired through war. The United States is the richest of the great powers today, for the very simple reason that she was the last of them to be involved in the war. But even she, in spite of the immense financial superiority she has attained, cannot keep her factories going for the supply of nations which, because of this very financial superiority of hers, are too poor to trade with her. Only this week, to take another example, the Labor Party in England has issued a manifesto which amounts practically to a declaration that if reparations are exacted from Germany, it can only be in the shape of goods, and that the immediate effect of such an importation could only be to add still further to the volume of unemployment at home. In other words, if this Labor manifesto means anything at all, it means that Germany must on no account be permitted to make reparations for her acts during the war lest a worse thing befall.

As a matter of fact if there is anything in this Labor argument, it is distinctly in the nature of a warning of "Caveat emptor!" to the United States. The United Kingdom owes the United States some £800,000,000. Germany, on the other hand, is to pay the United Kingdom £1,000,000,000. Obviously then four-fifths of the German reparation will pass via the United Kingdom to the United States. It will not pass in gold, for the simple reason that the gold is not there; it must, therefore, pass in goods. Does Mr. Gompers agree with the Labor Party in England? If so, then most decidedly "Caveat emptor! Let the buyer look out!" But what becomes, in the process, of the argument of financial superiority by force of arms. The idea in short that any country can make a wilderness of part of the world without the whole world suffering is ridiculous. That is one of the awkward ways in which Principle forces the recognition of the fact that it is impossible for a belligerent or a neutral to act contrary to Principle with impunity. And the argument of the support of armaments for the maintenance of financial supremacy is distinctly contrary to Principle.

The truth is that what the world is suffering from today, more than almost anything else, is the disease of frontiers. Yet if there is one thing upon which insistence is laid more than another in the Christian religion it is the brotherhood of man. One of the paradoxes of the great war was that in the physical act of denying

this, it was mentally affirming it. Men like Mr. Wilson, Lord Grey, and General Smuts have never lost sight of the lesson. It is the call to Europe just as it is to South Africa, the General has only recently been insisting, to leave behind the petty point of view, and to reach out for the larger vision, the great truth of life and religion, that all humanity is one body, and that, in consequence of this, a single member cannot suffer without the whole body being afflicted. If Christendom is ever going to emerge from barbarism it must give up proclaiming this ideal on Sundays, and violating it on every other day of the week. The Sermon on the Mount is the foundation of Christian teaching, or Christianity is nothing at all.

Mr. Poincaré Explains His Views

THE fact that Raymond Poincaré, sometime Premier and, later, President of France, has not hesitated to explain his attitude on the vital question of German reparations to a representative of *The Christian Science Monitor*, in Paris, in spite of the fact that the meeting of the allied premiers is still in progress in London, is capable of more than one interpretation. When Mr. Poincaré declares that his purpose in explaining his views on the reparations question at this particular time is to strengthen the hands of Mr. Briand, by clearing up many doubts and misapprehensions which have arisen in regard to his attitude, it may fairly be taken that this is a just statement of the position. For Mr. Poincaré in the course of his interview, made three important facts perfectly clear. He showed that he yielded nothing to Mr. Briand in according first place to the maintenance of good relations with Great Britain, and that he had no desire to secure the humiliation, much less the crippling of Germany, but that he was determined, so far as in him lay, to obtain from Germany the full payment of the uttermost that was just.

Mr. Poincaré's interview, in fact, amounts to an open message to the Supreme Council in London that, in the opinion of one of the most influential men in France, the thing most needful, at the present time, in dealing with Germany, is firmness. It was doubtless for this reason that Mr. Poincaré dwelt at such length on the question of sanctions. This was the rock upon which Mr. Briand so narrowly escaped shipwreck in the Chamber, on the eve of his departure for London, and Mr. Poincaré is evidently convinced that there will be no navigating the channel toward settlement until it is duly buoyed and lighted. Mr. Poincaré believes that "a firm declaration, free from ambiguity, respecting the sanctions to be applied in case of default is an imperative necessity," and that the best way of avoiding recourse to measures of coercion is to impress upon Germany the fact that the Allies have really reached a clearer understanding on this vital question.

On this matter of sanctions, Mr. Poincaré is nothing if not emphatic. But it is just here that may be noticed a very decided reconsideration of the views with which Mr. Poincaré has been associated for so long. He most earnestly desires that all the Allies shall act in concert. He sincerely hopes that Mr. Briand may succeed in bringing about a satisfactory understanding. But he strongly deprecates anything in the nature of separate action. He does not abandon what he conceives to be France's right to act alone, but he declares that if she does so act, it must be at least with the moral support of Great Britain. France, he insists, is not vindictive. She is averse to employing force, but she cannot consent to succumb to the wrongs which have been done to her. Mr. Poincaré's views, then, may be summed up in very few words: "Let us convince Germany that we are in earnest in demanding the fulfillment of her undertakings, and that we are prepared to act together, even at the cost of another resort to arms, to secure this fulfillment, and Germany will submit."

It is not very difficult to imagine the effect of such a declaration on the conference in St. James' Palace. Mr. Briand succeeded Mr. Leygues because he promised greater firmness in dealing with Germany. If Mr. Briand is not firm enough, then he will most certainly follow Mr. Leygues down to defeat. In that event, the political prophets may prove right, for once, and Mr. Poincaré may succeed Mr. Briand. If that should happen, Mr. Poincaré, it may be taken, would not desire the Allies to imagine that they would find him a man with fixed views, impervious to argument. The impression left by the interview is certainly the reverse of that. Mr. Poincaré shows himself eager for settlement, welcoming all reasonable negotiations and, above all, desirous of maintaining unity.

Invisible Trade

VARIOUS factors, which for years have been bringing nations together on a common ground, stand out more prominently since the great war. One of these powerful influences, which has been binding the business and financial interests of countries more closely is a thread of gold, or "invisible" trade. No accurate estimate can be made of the extent to which this invisible thread has been woven into the commerce of the world, but the total is accepted as representing billions of dollars. Appreciation of its importance has hardly kept pace with its expansion. Repeatedly of late, however, reference has been made to the invisible exports, by men in high places, and in official trade reports. In some cases the reference has been necessary because of the part it plays in the consideration of the world's trying economic problems which have been engaging attention generally, from the Paris Conference to Washington, and from London to practically every part of the globe.

Qualitatively, the invisible exports or resources of a nation are differentiated from visible exports and include items like returns from investments in another country, loans, payment for services rendered abroad, such as freights and commissions; money spent by tourists, and remittances sent home by immigrants. Quantitatively, no one can accurately estimate the amount of this kind of export, as was brought out at a hearing in Washington when efforts were being made to revive the War Finance Corporation. The invisible exports of the United States were then variously estimated in billions of dollars. Eugene Meyer Jr., former chairman of

the corporation, who advocated its revival, agreed that the amount was tremendous, but "challenged anyone to prove his figures."

The value of invisible exports as a factor in the commercial and financial condition of a nation is highly appreciated in Great Britain, even though exact figures cannot be given in the official trade returns. The London Board of Trade Journal has estimated that invisible exports from the United Kingdom for 1920 will possibly amount to £640,000,000, which will more than offset the adverse visible balance, leaving a favorable credit of £200,000,000, even allowing a wide margin for optimism. The benefits of invisible trade, especially when the commodity is money or credit extended to another country, are as obvious as the common interest which this trade automatically establishes. Perhaps the expanding commercial and financial relation which has been growing between the United States and Canada illustrates the strength of these golden threads in working out a design that may serve as a basis for those equally amicable and profitable world relations which appear to be inevitable. Americans already have a billion dollars invested in Canada, according to an estimate by the Bankers Trust Company of New York, and of course the interest and profits on this investment add substantially to the "invisible adverse balance." While the increased debt may be regretted, and every country may well wish to do all her own financing and to be self-supporting, such a condition is hardly possible. Since no country can be wholly self-sufficient, there is bound to be trading. Until exact trade balances are effected there will be creditor and debtor nations, and each will incur obligations that quicken interest in the other.

Just now there are running through the international trade fabric many broken and tangled threads, which governmental, financial, and commercial forces throughout the world are struggling to untangle and mend. In their efforts to readjust international affairs, statesmen and financiers are attaching more importance than ever before to this golden thread of invisible trade, the complete significance of which has yet to be determined.

"The Wolf and the Lamb"

LOUIS URGEL's one-act pantomime ballet, "The Wolf and the Lamb," lately produced at Monte Carlo, has challenged the attention of critics as a return to traditional French dancing. Deriving its plot and characters from a fable of La Fontaine's, and having its scene laid in Brittany, that land which poets of conservative imagination like to describe and artists of old-school ideals delight to paint, the piece is said to be at once a reassertion of the ancient ballet methods of the Paris Opéra and a protest against Russian dancing, the vogue of Europe from 1909 until now, and against Swedish dancing, much acclaimed since the war. The Monte Carlo public, reports aver, displayed great pleasure in the production. But even so, nobody will fancy that the people who throng the theater of the little principality on the Mediterranean in the late winter and the early spring are concerned particularly about the restoration of a neglected type of art. To prove that, they would have to do more than applaud Lizet, who mimed the rôle of the Wolf, and Miss Rianza, who mimed that of the Lamb. Their commendation meant no more, probably, than it meant on the opening night of their opera season, when they applauded Mr. Anseau, the tenor, and Miss Mason, the soprano, in Massenet's "Hérodiade." Their hand-clapping could have signified only that they were pleased with the interpretations of the chief performers.

No; the applause of the people who attended the first representation of "The Wolf and the Lamb" can hardly assure the work a place in the European repertory. Though Monaco and the coast for miles eastward and westward praise the new ballet, more than that will be needed to guarantee its standing. Monaco and the coast beautiful formerly praised the opera, "Le Vieil Aigle," composed by Raoul Gunsbourg, director of the theater of the principality; but their good will could not make the opera generally acceptable. Mr. Urgel's work will be known at its real worth, forsooth, only upon being produced in Paris. Wherefore one will get less hint of the popular verdict in conversations one hears when riding in the tramway from Monte Carlo down to Nice than in those he catches phrases of when jogging in the bus from the Ile de la Cité to the Place de l'Opéra.

"The Wolf and the Lamb," though spoken of by reviewers as an attempt at the rehabilitation of former practice in the dancing art, evidently does not altogether call back the conventions of Adam and Delibes. It is classically French, no doubt, in its emphasis upon style and in its pursuance of grace and charm; and at the same time it is modern, as its treatment of the choral accompaniment in certain of the dance episodes indicates. While unquestionably it registers an endeavor on the part of its author to save the forms of French dancing, that were perfected in the nineteenth century, from disappearing, it also signalizes an effort to set forth present-day sentiment.

The issue, however, obviously implies more than a choice between methods of yesterday and today. For the final arbiters in the case, the Parisians, seem just now to be asking themselves not so much whether they will retain the historic ballet of style, grace, and charm, as whether they will continue to cherish the ballet at all as a means of self-expression. If they have not practically disclaimed dancing as something characteristically French, they have shown themselves willing to let others take the supremacy in it away from them. They have for a long time avowed more interest in the performances of Russian artists than of French. At the very time the Urgel ballet was brought out at Monte Carlo, they were taking delight in pantomimic exhibitions, more freakish than any ever staged by Diaghileff, which a Moscow exile, Nikita Balieff, and his troupe were giving at the Femina Theater.

A merit of the Urgel work mentioned by the critics as likely to appeal to the slumbering sensibilities of the Parisians is its rhythm. But there can be no assurance that rhythm, in the old meaning of the term, will have potency to evoke response. It was probably to get away from the mechanical rhythms of their standard ballet composers that the Parisians twelve years ago were fain

to forsake Delibes and his "Coppélia" for Borodin and the "Prince Igor" dances, and to exchange the rigidity of the Opéra for the informality of the Ballet Russe. Whether there be rhythm, then, in the new piece, the rhythm must have other quality than mere precision; whether there be style, too, the style must go beyond any rule-and-compass definition of a Gautier. If, furthermore, "The Wolf and the Lamb" pictures Brittany, it must give the Brittany of actual nature rather than that of books. Or if haply it pictures Monte Carlo, it must show the wild and native Côte d'Azur rather than some planted and cropped terrace.

Editorial Notes

A POLITICAL section of the Montenegrians has had such uphill work in endeavoring to keep Montenegro outside the Jugo-Slavic federation that one would have thought its aspirations would have ended there. But not at all. These Montenegrians want not merely independence but territorial enlargement, by the inclusion of Herzegovina and Bosnia. They base their plea on the contention that the country has equal rights with other allied countries to receive a reward proportionate to its sacrifices in the war. It is true that Herzegovina, the next-door neighbor, once formed a single state with Montenegro, the component parts being eventually sundered through Turkish conquest. In the Treaty of San Stefano, however, Russia accorded to Montenegro a part of Herzegovina, but the provision was set aside a few months later in the final Treaty of Berlin. For some time Montenegro contended with Napoleon I for the possession of Cattaro, and during the world war the Montenegrin ranks were full of Herzegovinians. The two peoples have undeniably strong points of resemblance, but it takes two to make a bargain, and why Bosnia is included in the claim is far from clear.

In a pleasant suburban village redolent of lavender and old-world fragrant odors, a classical touch is given by the names of several of the inhabitants who for generations have secured for themselves

A country cottage near a crystal fount,
A winding valley and a lofty wood.

Unlike Virgil their "next desire is not devoid of care and strife, to lead a soft, secure, inglorious life," for a Cato is returned to Parliament, Julius Cæsar is a hawker, Marcus Brutus has a prosperous business of his own, with his two sons and grandson, Marcus Cælius Cornelius, Brutus Cæsar Theodore, and Marcus Aurelius Hippolytus. In the family are Horatio David Pericles, Martius Caius Coriolanus, Arthur Plato Cornelius, Ophelia Carolina Desdemona, Cecilia Laura Augustina, and Juliet Octavia. There are also other families possessing an Agrippa and a Xenophon. It is little wonder that the Tojns, Dicks, and Harrys of the neighborhood stand small chance of representing in Parliament characters of such a type, at least if a satisfactory answer can be given to the question of "What's in a name?"

A new school of literature, it is declared, has already risen in Poland. Young post-armistice writers have "arrived." One has to go back to the middle of the eighteenth century for the first great literary renaissance in Polish thought and literature. In that "dark" period of Polish intellectual life a powerful stimulus to the awakening came from a woman. Elizabeth Druzbacka's writings blazed a new trail, while she cleared the language of foreign influences and hybrid expressions. Following the partitions, Russia did her best to stamp out Polish culture. Modjeska it was who told the story of the Warsaw censor of plays who forbade the word "slave" in a melodrama. He replaced it by the word "Negro." Thus the sentence, "He was a slave to his passion" was delivered, "He was a Negro to his passion." Free Poland ought to see to it now that more of her literary folk besides Sienkiewicz are made known over her borders. One would like to have the Polish Dickens, Kraszewski, popularized, to read the stories of Swietochowski, and to be able to enjoy the works of Eliza Orzeszkowa.

Two interesting points stand out prominently in connection with this year's Mardi Gras festival in New Orleans. It was estimated by the head of the convention and tourist bureau of the local Association of Commerce that the number of tourists in the city this season was practically as large as in the days before the war. Furthermore, fewer complaints than usual were received of profiteering by hotel keepers. This latter reform may be due to the fact that, under a regulation of the bureau mentioned, any establishment found charging undue prices is stricken from the bureau's list. In any event, the regulation is a credit to New Orleans. Other cities which are planning events calculated to attract large numbers of visitors would doubtless find it to their advantage to exercise the same consideration toward the public.

THE fact that women are not in the habit of running up and down ladders seems no reason why they should be disqualified as architects. Yet at one time it was regarded as sufficient reason for not admitting them to the profession. The fact that even the best of architects uses his mental faculties more than his legs does not appear to have been thought of. Lady Banister Fletcher, the first woman to participate in the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, made it plain that women are essentially useful in planning the domestic dwelling. But building is the most ancient art or profession, and even Solomon had to know the craft mysteries before the structure of his building "rushed into sight," as Browning says.

THE governmental policy to be pursued by the new national Administration at Washington is a question that interests most citizens of the United States, but how about the golf policy of the next President? Mr. Harding has already declined the challenge of a South Carolinian to play a match, with reappointment to a postmastership as a stake. This decision will be met with unanimous approval. Yet the stymie problem remains to be settled, and waiting thousands are eager to learn whether Mr. Harding is in favor of a less resilient golf ball or would adhere to the one now in use. Perhaps it would be well to go back to the old leather-covered ball. Golfers want Mr. Harding's views.